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Pick-A-Back

FAROUK: King With A Will Of His Own

(See Page 3)

WHOSE GUILT?

Short Story By Neil Bell

The judge's summing-up had gone against the prisoner, not, the crowded Court felt, from any bias or prejudice, but in accordance with the inescapable facts; and yet, perhaps there was now and again a certain harshness of expression, a certain hardness of inflexion, which believed a strict and rigid impartiality.

He had said, during the course of that slow, lucid reviewing of the case, "There has been much play with the word provocation, as if its establishment would mitigate the crime. But what is provocation? Is it a rare thing? Something that only happens once or twice in the course of our lives, some unfamiliar and overwhelming crisis that may never put us to the test again? It is, of course, nothing of the sort.

"Provocation is the daily bread of humanity. Not a day passes that we, all of us, are not provoked in a major or a minor way. Most of us, because we have learned to do so in the hard school of life, deal with these provocations as they must be dealt with if civilized life is to continue: we ignore them; we are not provoked. And then comes the paradox: if one is not provoked the provocation vanishes. No. The plea of provocation should never be made. It is merely to plead weakness of character, of will. One might equally plead badness of temper as a mitigating circumstance.

"What was this so-called provocation? A quarrel over a woman. One man was the accepted, the other the rejected lover. Is so common, so commonplace, a thing as a woman's preference to be made the excuse for violence, for the most desperate act one man can commit against another? She was the prisoner's mistress and was seduced away from him: that is how the sordid business has been put to the Court, as if the seduction of a mistress were a far greater incentive to vengeance than the seduction of a wife whereas the contrary is true: to lose a mistress is like losing a coin picked up; to lose a wife is to lose a coin earned by work and sacrifice.

"Even if we accepted this specious plea, can a man be said to act under sudden provocation who sets out early in the evening with a loaded revolver in his pocket and spends six or seven hours in the company of the victim, before he shoots him?

The jury retired but, despite the clear case against the prisoner and the summing up, it was three hours before they filed into Court and returned the verdict that they had found the prisoner guilty of murder.

The judge addressed the prisoner: "George Dixon, you have been convicted, upon evidence which could leave no doubt in the minds of any reasonable men, that you deliberately killed Arthur Spence by shooting him with a revolver; and the evidence is further that that shooting was coolly and deliberately planned. This morning, beofre the Court assembled, a letter was put into my hands. It was a letter which was, I have reason to think, written by you. Whether you committed such a folly with or without advice I do not know, nor do I wish to know. As has been my invariable custom, I did not open that letter. That is all. Have you anything to say before sentence of the Court is passed upon you?"

The prisoner leaned forward over the edge of the dock, his hands clasped in front of him. The silence lasted perhaps no more than five or six seconds, but its tension was almost unendurable. The prisoner smiled; it was a grim smile, almost a sneer. "So you will kill me," he said.

The judge waited for perhaps half a minute and then continued. "I have now to pass upon you the sentence of the Court, which is that you be taken from hence to a lawful prison, and from thence to a place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead. . . ."

In his room some ten minutes later Mr. Justice Sprender opened the letter.

It ran:

"My Dear Father,—My so addressing you will not, I feel sure, occasion you any shock, for I am certain you recognized me the moment our eyes met across the Court. That no one else has connected or will connect me with you I am equally sure. Who could guess that the man in the dock with the stooped shoulders and the thin, greying hair was under forty and that he was the son of his judge, the youthful-looking, upright, Sir Charles Sprender! No; that secret is safe between you and me.

"My life is in your hands. I am not going to pretend with you; I have too much respect for your intelligence, your knowledge of the world. I murdered Spence. It was no manslaughter. He was a venomous snake, and such creatures are better dead. Am I much better myself? We will leave that, I make no such claim. But what I do ask is my life at your hands.

"You will sum-up to-morrow morning. It rests with you whether that summing-up points to murder or manslaughter; you can, if you wish, direct the jury to find for manslaughter. But to that length you need not go. The jury are favourably disposed towards me; that is clear to me and, I am sure, to you. It needs only that your summing-up should lean towards the lesser crime and the verdict, will be for it. And, the verdict given, you will not be accused of undue leniency if you sentence me to no more than five years' penal servitude.

"I am prepared for that. Five years will be punishment, but I shall accept it without wining. With good conduct it will be little more than four, so that I should be free by the time I am forty-three; not too old to make a fresh beginning.

"Why do I appeal for this leniency? Not because of our blood relationship Or, perhaps I should say, not just because of that. Let me recall some incidents of my life. I think you will remember them, for I believe they all make a pattern whose design you consciously or unconsciously drew.

"There was the party on my seventh birthday. With childish bravado and a wish to show off I took up the port decanter and you laughingly encouraged me, not by words but by your manner, to drink a glass, and then a second, so that I had to be carried up to bed. How often after that you allowed me, a child of tender years, to drink port and sherry, you know as well as I. And you persuaded Mother that a glass of claret with my lunch was what I needed; that I was anaemic and required something to put strength into me. By the time I went to Shelborne (at fourteen) I could comfortably put away a half-bottle of claret or hock or burgundy for lunch, and another half at dinner; and liked a liqueur with my coffee. By the time I went up to Magdalen I was a confirmed toper. Whose fault was that?

"To go back again. When I was twelve and at St. Anthony's; you remember the orchard foray I was involved in, the lies I told, and the thrashing I got from the Head? You took me away, tipped me a fiver, and sent me off for a month's holiday to Hastings. What was that but a direct encouragement to me to steal, to lie, and to flout authority?

"While I was at St. Anthony's, and afterwards at St. Michael's, I had ten shillings a week pocket-money, four or five times as much as anyone else. And in the holidays a pound a week, which I was allowed to squander and come for more. A pound a week for a boy just into his teens. Did you show any interest in my studies? I was usually near the bottom of my form at my prep schools and at Shelborne (how could it be otherwise expected?). How did you receive my reports? Those reports which said I was lazy untruthful and insubordinate? You gave me them to read and laughed and tossed them into the fire. And when you had that letter from my Housemaster at Shelborne about the other business, did you give me a hand there? The sort of hand that perhaps only a father can give? You know the answer to that.

"And at Magdalen—but need I go on? Need I detail the whole road I trod downhill, every step of which was overtly or covertly encouraged by you. Whether or not, you sincerely believed that such a lack of control such freedom from restraint, such absence of good counsel and a guiding hand was the best training for a boy, I do not know. But I do know that it was this environment of my formative years, an environment created by you, which was largely responsible for the sorry mess I have made of my life.

"That responsibility is mainly yours, Father; and because it is mainly yours you are as much guilty of the murder of Spence as I am, and should share my punishment. But because such a sharing is impossible I ask you, nay, I demand that the punishment you mete out to me shall be justly apportioned to what responsibility is mine for the crime I have committed. I do not think there is anything I can add to what I have written, except that I rely upon your sense of justice.—Your son, Edward Sprender."

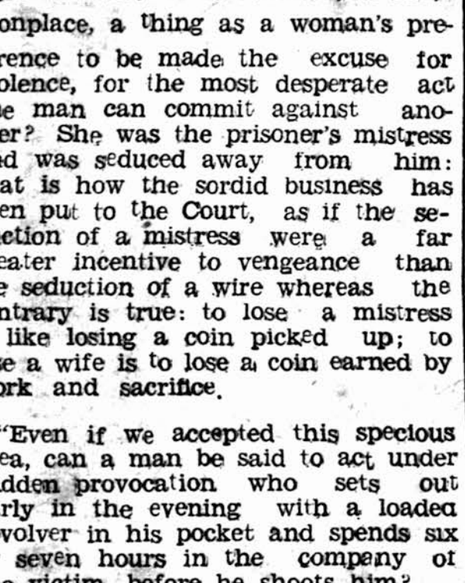
After dinner that evening, when they were alone, Sir Charles put the letter into his wife's hands, first telling her how it had come into his possession.

He leaned back in his chair, calmly watching her growing agitation as she read it; and when she had finished and, controlling her voice with an effort, asked, her face asben, her hands clenched about the letter. "Is this true, Charles?" he said, quietly. "It was Edward." And at this she broke down and cried. "It can't be true! O, Edward, my son, my son."

He smiled sardonically, nodding his head slowly. "That is so, Grace; your son, but not mine. Did you think I didn't know?"

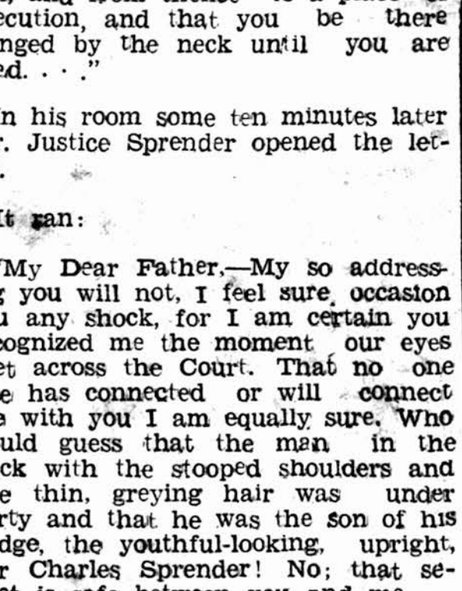
(Tit Bits.)

That responsibility is mainly yours father; and because it is mainly yours you are as much guilty of the murder of Spence as I am, and should share my punishment.



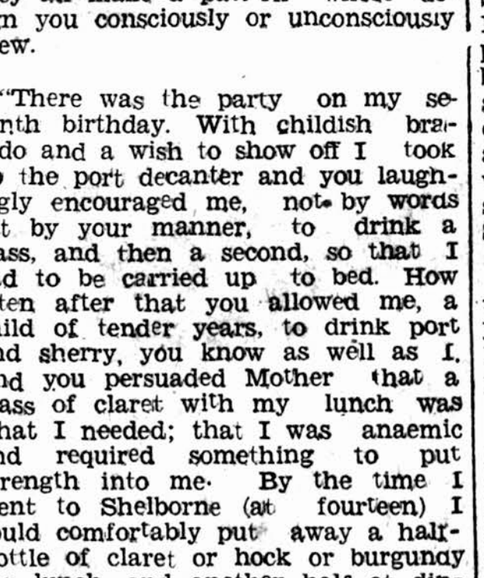
"Do you charge this man with being intoxicated, constable?"

"Well, not exactly that, sir, just being 'lit up in the black-out'."



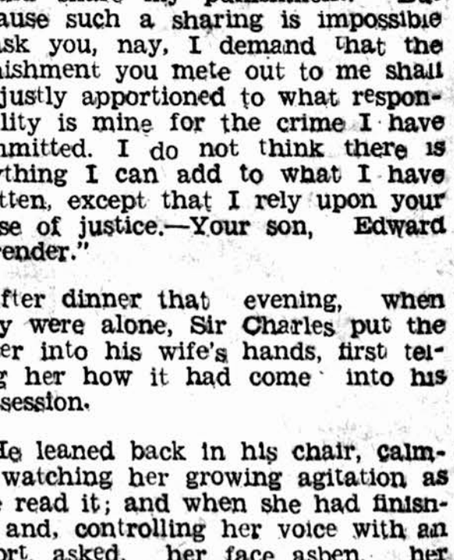
"I say that young man of yours is a bad egg."

"I know, Dad, that's why I'm afraid to drop him."



"He called me an ass before a crowd of people. Do you think I ought to see a solicitor?"

"I think you ought to see a veterinary surgeon first".



Father (several rationed): "See here, if that feller of your is coming reg'lar, give 'im a hint to come after supper".

"It's not necessary, Daddy. That's all he comes after".

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FAROUK—KING WITH WILL OF HIS OWN

By Ali Amin

At thirty, Ali Amin is one of Egypt's most influential newspaper men. He is co-proprietor with his twin brother of "Akhbar al Yom" the paper with the biggest circulation in the Middle East, and is a non-party member of the Egyptian Parliament.

Kings, nowadays, usually do as they are told. When a 26 years old King takes a vigorous, independent line in international affairs, a world used to the rule of the old and the ageing is both surprised and incredulous. It is perhaps natural that there should be whispers about mysterious influences, advisers, some presumably sinister "Power behind the Throne." But it is something of a shock to the Egyptian travelling abroad to encounter some of the ideas that are prevalent in Western countries about King Farouk.

That he is a millionaire playboy revelling in luxury while the masses live in unheeded poverty; that he is the puppet of clever politicians; that he is anti—British-these are some of the stories that are still going round in Britain. It is hard to recognise in this picture the teetotal monarch whose idea of pleasure is a strenuous walk in the desert with a pedometer to count the kilometres, who spends much of his scanty leisure in archaeological study, whose introduction of a social security measures on the royal estates makes indignant landowners mutter: "Sheer socialism."

Beveridge By Night

He is, in fact, a serious-minded young man, with a seriousness that does not exclude the possession of a lively sense of humour. He is a constitutional monarch intent on using his constitutional powers to further the welfare of the mass of Egyptians and to strengthen his country as a force for peace in the Middle East and in the world.. He feels strongly that too little is being done to combat poverty, ignorance and disease. His reaction to that knowledge is typified by the action he took when the Beveridge plan was published. He sent a special messenger by air to London to get him a copy, and then sat up all night reading the report. Early in the morning his Minister for Social Affairs was roused from his bed to receive the copy, now decorated with marginal pencillings to mark schemes King Farouk believed might be adapted to Egyptian conditions.

Anti-British ? A little of Farouk's life story should make short work of that idea. He was educated by teachers with English degrees. Miss Sergent, his English governess, is still his very good friend, and far from being his only British friend. As a boy he spent a happy year in London, studying under the supervision of Ahmed Mohammed Hassanin, a Balliol man later to become one of Egypt's leading Statesmen, whose pro British views were far from meeting with the approval of some Egyptians. Farouk was looking forward to staying in England at least three years, but in 1936, at the age of 16, he had to return to Egypt on the death of his father, King Fuad.

"Catspaw" League

He believes that Britain taught him much, notably a love of liberty, and he is grateful. He does not think that his desire for the liberty of his country qualifies him for the label "anti-British." He is sincere when he refers, as he has frequently done, to the mutual good that will come from the strengthening of cultural, economic, and social ties with Britain. But where British policies and Egyptian independence appear to conflict, he sees it as his duty to be above all an Egyptian. It is worth noting that enemies of the Arab League, which Farouk has done so much to promote, claim that it is a catspaw of the British.

Of the King's wartime record, the testimony of Lord Tedder, who was Air Officer Commanding Middle East, is to the point. He has said that when the enemy had reached his farthest point in advance there was despondency in certain circles, but that he was impressed by the firmness of King Farouk and his people. King Farouk, driving around Cairo in his car, keeping his little daughters in the city, did much to discount pessimism in the capital at a time when the British Embassy was burning its papers.

The incidents of February 1942, when British tanks surrounded the Abdin Palace and Lord Killearn insisted on the appointment of Nahas Pasha as premier, have been the subject of much misinformed comment. We in Egypt think the King, then aged 22, came out of this affair with the most credit.

Mufti Is A Guest

Farouk bore no malice, as he showed when a few days later he visited the Gezira Sporting Club and was engaged in friendly conversation with a British general who said: "I am in command of the armoured forces in Cairo. We should be very happy if Your Majesty cou'd come and see our tanks."

The King smiled and said: "I would love to. But these days it is not I who visit the tanks. The tanks visit me."

But, people may ask, what about the shelter given to the Grand Mufti, Britain's enemy ? The answer is the one the King has given, that if a man seeks sanctuary he becomes a guest and cannot be surrendered. The idea is not purely eastern. It may be remembered that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland took the same stand when Kaiser Wilhelm sought refuge with her after the first world war.

It surprises people when I tell them that King Farouk is not among the hundred richest men in Egypt. The facts are these. King Fuad was a very rich man indeed. But in accordance with Islamic law, his fortune was divided between his son, his widow, and his five daughters, Farouk getting less than a quarter. He even had to borrow money in order not to be forced to sell some of his father's estates. In spite of this he refused Government assistance, and insists on running the estates on his own resources.

Bows To Expert

The fellahin on King Farouk's estates enjoy the social services he wants to see extended to all the poor of Egypt, both in town and country. Each village has a mosque, a school, a hospital, and a village social centre where the peasants can see films and hear the radio. Education, with free school meals, is compulsory. There are modern housing and sanitation schemes, a pure water supply, social insurance for all and security of tenure for the peasant family. This is all the work of King Farouk, an abiding interest.

Advisers, of course, he has. No king can know everything. He listens to opinions, as many different ones as possible, but is more interested in hard facts. He likes to work things out for himself, will defer to the expert, change his ideas if proved wrong. He hates yes-men.

Unlike his father, whose only Arabic was the classical, King Farouk is equally skilled in the colloquial as spoken by the people. And he uses it to talk with the people. Many Haroun-al-Raschid stories are told of his habit of going out incognito into streets and markets and mingles freely with all classes. The amazing thing is that, while doubtless the stories are frequently improved upon, this is just what he does.

FAROUK
King Of Egypt

The late Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, then Premier, tried to insist on his taking a bodyguard with him on these excursions. "All my countrymen," said Farouk, "are my bodyguard."

"But some mad fool might seek to harm you."

"In my profession," replied the King, "one gets plenty of experience of dealing with fools, Your Excellency."

Missing Loaves

The passion for seeing things for himself took him on a personal visit of inspection in Upper Egypt during the malaria epidemic of 1944. At one relief centre, the King saw a consignment of bread arriving and asked how many loaves there were. The head of the centre showed the accompanying papers: "Ten thousand, Your Majesty."

"Count them before me," said Farouk. There were only 4,000.

While remaining a sincere Moslem, strict in his observance of religious duties, King Farouk has broken with many traditions which he considers inessentials. He shocked the old-fashioned by allowing his beautiful Queen, Farida, to be photographed unveiled for the Press and encouraging her to take a prominence in public life that never came to his mother, Queen Nazli, during his father's lifetime. You see pictures of Queen Farida all over Egypt nowadays, and people are forgetting how bold the innovation was.

His three pretty children, the Princesses Ferial, aged eight, Fawzia, aged six, and Fadia, aged three, will grow up into a world very different from that their ancestresses knew in the old days of the harem King Farouk is seeing that they have a modern education.

Listens In Schoolroom.

He goes into the schoolroom and listens to the two older girls at their lessons. He plays with them, out of school hours, in a way that his predecessors might have considered undignified. There are photographs of him pushing a merry-eyed Princess who sits on a swing.

He reads a good deal, and has a habit of marking books and passing them on to ministers and officials. Besides his desert walks, he takes a good deal of expercise, being particularly found of swimming, fencing, and tennis. He has no objection to being beaten.

It is perhaps not difficult for a king to build up a reputation for tact, charm of manner, and a grasp of affairs when dealing with his subjects. The test comes when he has to do with a fellow monarch. It was in the course of Farouk's efforts to build up the Arab League as a united front of Arabic-speaking nations that he decided on a personal approach to the King of Saudi Arabia. Particularly in the east, certain questions of pride are involved in the question: Who shall visit whom ? King Farouk did not let any such argument develop; he went himself, making it appear

(Continued On Page 6)

Ibn Saud of Arabia visited Egypt early this year to forge final links of the Arab League. The two kings are seen having a tete-a-tete

Front Line Socialists

Kazantzakis, Apostle Of Democratic Unity In Greece

Below is the sixth of a series of thumbnail sketches of the leaders who are fighting Social Democracy's battle on what may be described as its main front—the countries that form the politically disputed fringe lying just to the west of the "Iron Curtain." World history in the next few years may be very closely bound up with their careers .

(From Our Correspondent)

ATHENS:

Socialists in Greece are sadly divided, with many counsels and many leaders. It is significant that the chief apostle of unity among them should be that highly cultivated scholar and orthodox Marxist, Nicolas Kazantzakis.

Kazantzakis himself is leader of the Workers' Socialist League, a somewhat recondite group mainly composed of ex-Communist intellectuals who could not stomach the local Communist intransigence inspired by Moscow. In Greece, where for the moment the Right is firmly entrenched, the Communists adopt different tactics from those they use in freer countries in Western Europe. They prefer to act on their own, and see less advantage in forming a genuine united front.

Kazantzakis is at the moment fighting a losing battle, and comes in for criticism from all sides. For a few weeks he was Minister without Portfolio in the Republican Centre cabinet of Themistocles Sofoulis formed in November 1945, but he was dismissed for taking part in an EAM demonstration in the course of which the Government was called to account for not according an amnesty to all members of the Resistance movement.

Neither is he popular with the Communists. As spokesman for Professor Svolos's United Socialist Party, he is something of a voice crying in the wilderness. But it is a voice that cannot be ignored, and may one day be more carefully listened to. It represents the true Greek link in the long chain of Social Democratic effort in Europe.

Kazantzakis is a lonely figure, who spends his leisure striding beside the sea on the island where he has established his modest home. He is immensely learned, and the fire in his Cretan blood has been tempered by his studies abroad, in France under Bergson, in Italy Switzerland and Germany.

At 61 he is acknowledged by all parties to be one of the leading men of letters of modern Greece. His travel books on England, Russia, Spain and the Far East are among the most popular of their kind; his novels have been translated into French, Dutch and Spanish; he is an authority on Nietzsche and Bergson; and he has translated Dante, Goethe and Homer into modern Greek.

In Greece literature and politics are inseparable. If Nicolas Kazantzakis is more successful in one than in the other, it is the fault of circumstances which may not be permanent.

CROCODILES SHED NO TEARS!

Insight Into Animal Lore Via Hollywood

By HAROLD HEFFERNAN

Bats aren't blind, possums don't play possum, ostriches never bury their heads in the sand, and bald eagles aren't bald.

These and other misconceptions of "our animal friends" are now shattered by Jerry Fairbanks, producer of the academy award winning "Speaking of animals" shorts at paramount, and perhaps hollywood's foremost animal authority.

"Most of us are filled to the gills with hokum concerning animals", complained fairbanks. "One of these days the animals, who aren't so dumb, will probably unionize and object!"

A former Hollywood cameraman who finds it simpler to work with quadrupeds than bipeds, Fairbanks is the chap who photographs wild animals at zoos or in their natural haunts and then puts wisecracks into their mouths.

Such as the camel in "Road to Morocco" who turned to the audience and said: "This is the craziest picture I've ever been in!" or the talking fish in "Road to Utopia."

However, most of Fairbanks' efforts are confined to short subjects and he's probably worked hand in paw with more animals than any other Holywoodian.

"They're a darned sight smarter than a good many humans," he said. "for instance, the Chimpanzee. I once knew a chimp who could actually talk. After six months' training the chimp would yell 'papai' when frightened, and would say 'cup' when thirsty.

Fish Spits Three Feet

There's a fish in India, according to Fairbanks, which can outspit the toughest western star in films. This piscatorial expert expectorates a stream of water over three feet with such accuracy that it can hit a fly in mid air, Fairbanks contends. When the fly drops onto the water's surface the hungry fish dashes over and gobbles it.

Fairbanks likes working with animals because, for the most part, they lack human traits of conceit and temper. Josephine, for example. Josephine has been a ranking Simian star for 30 years following orders without any display of temperament, and consistently earning more money than most human actors. She's Hollywood's ranking ring all glamour gal.

Perhaps the most widely held myth is that camels are champions of temperance, but 'tain't so, the expert declares. The giraffe can beat the camel in any thirst marathon, but he doesn't brag about his self control.

If you want to be disillusioned, Fairbanks is the man for the job. He'll tell you that red capes do not infuriate bulls, that hens do not lie down to lay an egg—they merely drop it while standing—and the beast on the buffalo nickel is not a buffalo but a bison. Crocodiles do not shed tears. Moreover, the "wise" old owl is really a dope.

Jerry gets along well with most animal actors, warthogs excepted. They don't like him, and vice versa. Elephants are most co-operative, and they 're nearly human in more ways than one. They get ingrown toenails and corns on their feet, and unless cared for the corns can cause so much pain as to drive the portly beats insane.

More Upsets

Here are more upsets: Procupines do not throw quills, says Fairbanks, and a guinea pig is neither a pig nor from Guinea. And goats don't eat tin cans, they merely lick the labels off.

Animals do have failings, however. Liquor is a prime example, and the chief offender is the gorilla. Gorillas enjoy a little snort, and it has been the downfall of many. Big game hunters often soak a loaf of bread in Bourbon—straight—and leave it near the ape's favourite haunts. Lured by the stench of alcohol, the beasts indulge themselves and are easily captured while inebriated.

"But, ordinarily, animals have an inborn sense of approaching danger", said Fairbanks. "They re past masters of the art of self-preservation."

Just then, in walked Fairbanks' wife wearing Kid shoes, a Sable neckpiece, an Ostrich plume hat and carrying an Alligator bag. Over her arm was a beaver coat she was taking to a fur sorage house.

Fairbanks blushed slightly and declared the interview at an end.

(Copyright—Nana)

Girls May Be Down At Heel!

Sydney

High-heeled shoes may soon have to be down because of the timber shortage.

Managing-director of the Pioneer Heels Pty., Ltd., Sydney said that the manufacture of high heels was coming to a standstill because the two timbers suitable for their manufacture–coachwood and New Zealand beech–could not be obtained.

"If theti mbers hortage continues," he added, "all wooden shoe heels will have to be replaced with leather.

"That will mean that flat-heeled sports shoes will become the basis of a new fashion."

In 1942 he had obtained a release for 180,000 super, feet of New Zealand beech.

So far he had received only 3000 feet.

Coachwood supplies had stopped, and even if any became available it would be four months before the timber could be used for heels.

Prewar 30% of our shores were imported, he said. Now none was coming into the country, and local manufacturers were months behind ratailers' demands.

300 Glamour Girls Seek Airline Jobs.

SYDNEY

Three hundred girls have answered National Airlines Commission's call for 50 air hostesses to "exert a glamour impact on air travellers."

Air hostess Superintendent Helen Somerville said that only five to 10 per cent. of the applicants did not reach the height and weight qualifications.'

She said that the glamour quota was good average to high.

Half the applicants were ex-service-women, and about 15 per cent. were nurses, including some who had been flight nurses with R.A.A.F. medical evacuation units.

Elephants Are Dearer Too

DURBAN.

One of South Africa's veteran showmen, Mr. William Pagel, is complaining that the cost of elephants has gone up with the cost of living.

Before the war, he says, young elephants, about 4 ft. 6 inches tall, could be bought for £75 (Rs. 975) each; now they cost £75 (Rs. 975) for each foot in height.

He Argued with the Judge

He Argued With The Judge

VANCOVER

When a solicitor engaged in an argument with a judge in court here the judge fined him ten dollars (Rs. 32) for contempt of court.

"Ten dollars would not begin to express my contempt of this court", replied the solicitor.

"Fifty dollars," said the judge.

The solicitor was silent.

The night was still young but the party was dull, with the result that the debutante yawned openly in her escort's face.

"I hope I'm not keeping you up, darling," said he.

With a bored smile, she replied: "Yes, but not awake."

★ ★ ★

"How's business, old man?"

"Picking up a little, I'm glad to say. As a matter of fact, one of the travellers came in yesterday with a £500 order."

"I don't believe it."

"It's true. I can show you the cancellation."

* * * *

Members of the village women's institute were discussing their programme. It was thought that a glove-making class would be interesting.

"Do you think that's really necessary—at our age, I mean?" asked one old lady, looking rather alarmed.

"What, glove-making?" she was asked.

"Oh!" she said, and looked greatly relieved. "I thought you said love-making!"

★ ★ ★

A man was travelling home by Underground, and in the crush was jammed so tightly against the doors of the lift that he was nearly suffocated and had to be taken home by ambulance.

The policeman who accompanied him knocked several times on the door of his house, and at last a voice came from inside:

"Who is it?"

"Your husband is here," answered the policeman. "He's been crushed flat as a pancake in the Underground, and I've brought him home."

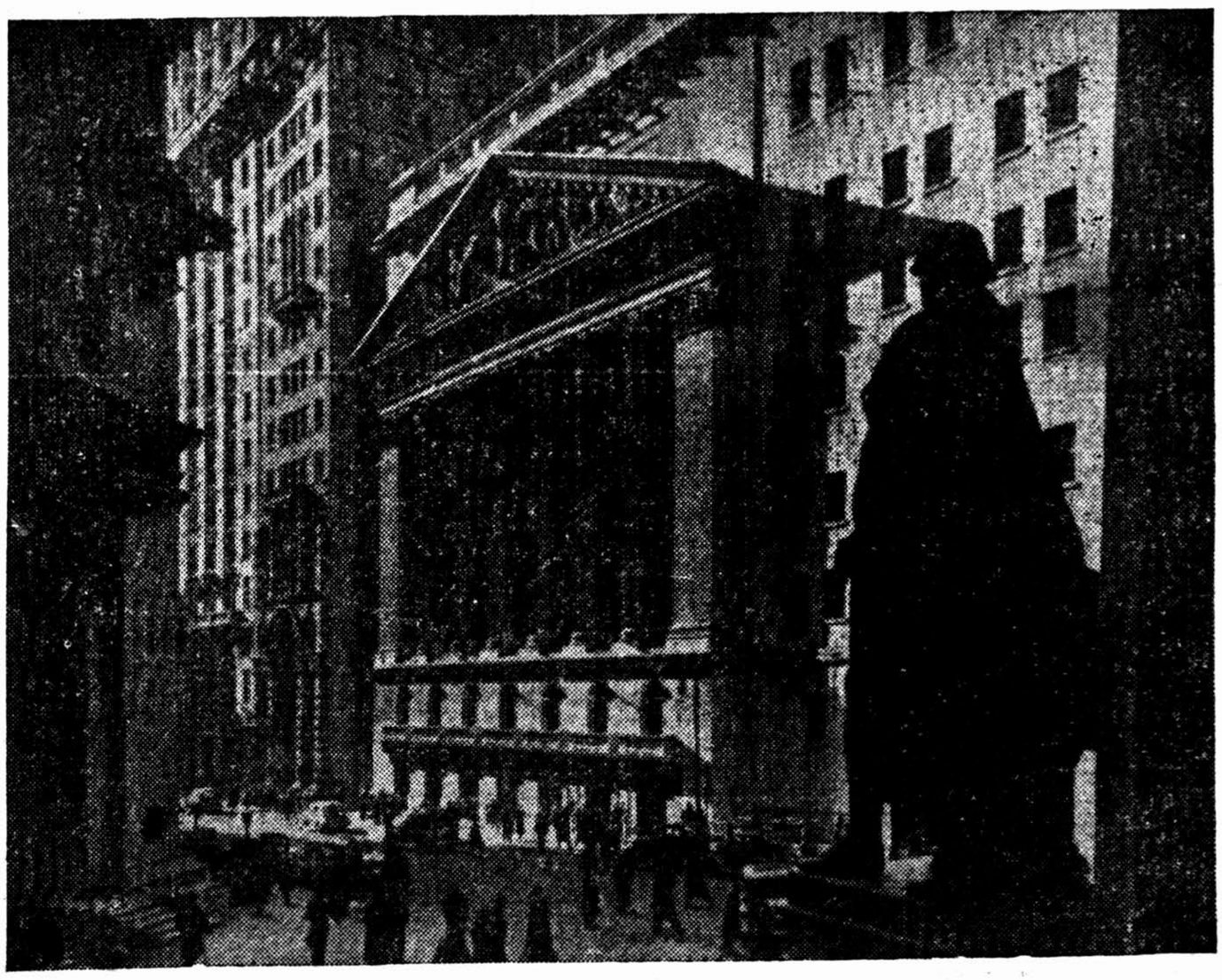
"Well, slide him under the door," was the reply from inside. "I'm in my bath."

* * *

"My dear, I never imagined you would marry the man you did," said Gladys.

"Neither did I," replied her friend. "I disliked his ways, but I adored his means."

Stock Exchanges In U. S.



New York Stock Exchange Building, one of the oldest and largest exchanges in the United States.

There are 19 national securities exchanges in the United States that are registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which provides for the supervision and regulation of transactions and trading in outstanding securities, both on the stock exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition to these 19 major national securities exchanges, there are 10 other exchanges which are granted exemption from regulation under the Securities Exchange Act because of the lesser importance of their operations.

By far the principal securities market in the United States is the New York Stock Exchange. It is situated in the financial district of New York City, but its business extends to the far reaches of America and to foreign countries. The New York Curb Exchange is the major exchange in the United State for stocks and bonds in which there usually are smaller financial transactions. The Curb Exchange also has less exacting requirements for the listing of securities than the Stock Exchange.

The other 17 registered national securities exchanges are as follows: Baltimore Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Cleveland Stock Exchange, Detroit Stock Exchange, Salt Lake City Stock Exchange, San Francisco Mining Exchange, San Francisco Stock Exchange, Los Angeles Stock Exchange, New Orleans Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, St. Louis Stock Exchange, Standard Stock Exchange of Spokane, and Washington (District of Columbia) Stock Exchange.

Origin Of New York Stock Exchange

The New York Exchange, the oldest in the United States, traces its beginning to a small group of 24 brokers who, in the 1790's, bought and sold securities under a legendary buttonwood tree in lower Wall Street near the present site of the Exchange, and who, on May 17, 1792, drew up an agreement prescribing methods of doing business. By 1817, the gradual increase in the volume of trading led to the organization of the "New York Stock Exchange Board."

At that time—in 1817—trading was carried on in about 30 stocks. This is a far cry from today. Instead of a handful of securities, the present Exchange has a trading list that includes the securities of about 1,125 different companies embracing every department of industry and business, as well as 84 state and federal issues and 212 issues of foreign governments. The total market value of these many securities is approximately 191,000 million dollars. In addition, the Exchange lists more than 1,163 bond issues, having a total market valuation of more than 57,900 million dollars.

The question most often asked by visitors to the New York Exchange is, "How can anyone possibly know what is going on?" To the uninitiated, the sight of the big trading floor, swarming with hundreds of brokers, clerks, recorders and pages, is bewildering. The general effect is like a rapid-action scene in a motion picture. Seemingly, no one ever stands still or keeps quiet.

Highly Vocal Activity

The buying and selling of securities also is a highly vocal activity and the hum that rises from all sides of the mammoth room is like that from a hive of bees. Frequently, when a stock quotation soars or a big deal is consummated, the hum is punctuated by loud shouts and whistles. Even on a dull day when attendance is as low as 500 instead of the usual 2,000, the Exchange is a hectic place. But to financial experts, some of whom have spent more than 40 years "on the floor" of the Exchange, the tumult that accompanies the business of buying and selling thousands of securities each day is easily understandable.

The Exchange members' day begins each morning at 10 o'clock when a clerk steps out on a little balcony and rings a gong to signal the opening of trading for the day. The gong is rung again when the trading closes at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on all week days except Saturday, when closing occurs at 12 noon.

Huge ticker tapes, camera-projected high on one side of the room for all to see, begin endlessly flashing the latest quotations on stocks and bonds. Focal points for all activity are the 15 horseshoe-shaped trading posts located around the floor. Each post is headquarters for some 70 stocks. Members of the Exchange (distinguished by white badges worn in their suit lapels) crowd around the outside of these posts, bargaining with one another. Within the horseshoe, Exchange clerks are kept busy recording each transaction that occurs.

Handling Of Transactions

The four walls of the trading room are lined with telephone booths where clerks constantly receive orders from brokerage firms. When a clerk receives an order to buy or sell a certain stock, he flashes the code number of the broker handling that particular stock in one of the two huge electrically operated annunciator boards flanking either side of the room. A broker, seeing his number appear on the board, hurries to get the order, rushes to the trading post where the stock is listed, consummates a deal with another broker as rapidly as possible. A recorder makes a notation of the deal, gives it to a page who, in turn, sends it to the ticker room. Within a few minutes, the ticker tape flashes out the transaction for all to see. Simultaneously, the news is flashed over the ticker tape to Canada, Cuba, and 43 of the 48 states of the United States of America having direct wire connections with the Exchange. All told, there are 1,800 ticker tape machines in operation throughout the United States, Canada and Cuba.

The average day at the New York Stock Exchange sees from 600,000 to 1,500,000 shares of stock changing hands. The average transaction involves 200 shares of stock, but it is not infrequent for big deals involving hundreds of thousands of dollars to take place. It is then that the floor echoes with a spontaneous roar.

During the war, visiting privileges were reserved for members of the armed forces and members of the Exchange and their guests. Now once again the visitors galleries are open to the general public and an average of 850 people come daily to visit the famous stock market on Wall Street. One wartime innovation that has been carried over to peacetime is the employment of girl pages. For more than 150 years no women had ever been allowed on the floor of the Exchange, but with the manpower shortage, girls were hired as pages. Now almost one-half of the 46 blue-uniformed pages are women.

To-day the New York Stock Market organization is world-wide in the scope of its services, highly mechanized and efficiently organized. But essentially, the market place that began under the spreading limbs of a buttonwood tree has experienced no fundamental alteration in character by going under a roof. It is still an auction room where the securities of big business enterprises and of governmental entities are continually appraised by a world consensus and where these securities may be readily converted into cash and cash exchanged for securities.

An Association Of Brokers

The Exchange does not, as is supposed by some, buy or sell securities, nor fix their prices. It is strictly an association of brokers whose principal function is to serve as agents for people desiring to buy or sell securities. As a market place, the Exchange trading floor affords the same fundamental facilities that the public market does for the housewife or the auction room for the dealer in tobacco or other commodities.

In contrast with the small group of American Colonial businessmen who founded the Exchange, the organization to-day comprises 1,375 members, 2,100 allied members and some 560 firms.

Here in the nation's principal market for securities, just and equitable

(Continued On Page 6)

Interior of Memphis Cotton Exchange, a large cotton market in the southern cotton center of the United States.

Birthday Of The Greenwich Observatory

The Last It Will Celebrate At Greenwich

BY CHARLES LOW

The "Greenwich Time Signal" has been a household word for many years now, but the familiar six "pips" by which countless clocks and watches throughout Britain—and much further afield—are set right every day may soon be transmitted from Greenwich no longer. For the Royal Observatory has just celebrated its last birthday on its original site.

For many years the Astronomer Royal and his assistants have been having increasing trouble with their calculations. As long ago as 1939, that distinguished scientist was complaining that 'after dark' had lost its meaning in London, and that the Observatory might have to go "into the wilderness where we can at least get darkness".

Not only does the bright glow of thousands of street lamps and illuminated signs interfere with night photography, but electric trains and tramcars have affected the magnetic points; and, above all, factories and power stations pollute the air, causing a smear over the sky. And so, as was announced earlier this year, the Observatory is to leave its historic site on the heights of Greenwich Park, London.

New Quarters In Sussex

The move to its new quarters, in Hurstmontceux Castle, Sussex, is to begin some time this Autumn. In order not to interrupt the vital work of the Observatory, however, the transition will be gradual, and it is estimated that it will be from four to five years before the last piece of scientific apparatus leaves Greenwich and is installed in the new Observatory.

What the world owes to Greenwich Observatory is difficult to overestimate. For nearly three centuries the researches of the British Astronomer Royal and his staff have been of untold value to astronomy and navigation. Yet its administrative expenses are astonishingly low, and it can be said without hesitation that there is no Government Department which renders such wonderful service for the money.

Every day at one p.m. Greenwich fixes the time for the whole country, and the skies are under observation every minute of the day and night. Many people imagine that the time is calculated from the sun. But it is through a telescope pointing to the stars, and situated in a pit on the zero line of world longitude, that a watching astronomer makes some rapid calculations and fixes for us the exact time. He presses an electric button by the side of his telescope, and the "pips" that you hear on the wireless are transmitted to the world of listeners on land and sea.

But this is only one of the multitudinous activities carried on at Greenwich.

Remarkable Instruments

The great 28-inch telescope with which most of the important astronomical work has been done is called the Great Equatoria. Looking rather like a huge howitzer, it noses from a steel-latticed framework towards the domed ceiling which slides open to reveal the sky; and the astronomer lies on his back on a mattress to make his observations.

Another of the remarkable instruments at Greenwich, which are already worth many thousands of pounds and are continually being added to, is the Cookson Floating Telescope, which actually floats in a bath of mercury. This is used to measure the movements of the North Pole.

In a room near the top of the Observatory more than, 2,000 ships' chronometers and watches are tested annually. The severity of the tests to which these are put may be gauged from the fact that many of them are baked in an oven to a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees, while others, for use in Arctic latitudes, are tested in a refrigerator.

To such a degree, in fact, has the necessity for accurate time-checks increased in recent years that the Royal Observatory has a clock capable of keeping time to within one thousand of a second a day.

"Middle Of The World"

Another less known but equally important aspect of the 24-hours a day work of the Observatory is its meteorological department. On the roof are instruments for recording rainfall, sunshine, and the direction, force and velocity of the wind; and weather reports, coordinated from information received from all over the world, are constantly being issued.

Privileged visitors to the Royal Observatory are led to a certain spot and told "Now you are standing in the middle of the world." Certainly Greenwich Observatory has been the centre of the astronomical world since the reign of Charles II.

At that time navigation was in such a chaotic state, owing to ignorance regarding longitude and the position of the stars, that John Flamsteed, then the leading English astronomer, was commissioned by Royal Warrant "forthwith to apply himself with the most exact care and diligence to the recording of the tables of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars."

The Foundation

Two friends of Flamsteed, Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Jonas Moore, exerted their influence with the King to get an observatory built, and eventually, on August 10th 1675 the famous Observatory was founded. It cost the modest sum of £520, the money being raised by the sale of spoilt gunpowder.

When Flamsteed took up residence (the official residence at Greenwich is still called Flamsteed House), at a salary of £100 a year, he found that there were no instruments or equipment provided, and he had to buy what he needed for himself.

Since the formation of the office there have been many distinguished men in the Greenwich post. The present Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, is one of the most brilliant astronomers in the world. Before his present appointment, at a salary of about £1,300 a year, he was H. M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

The know-how on its causal side may help win the battle against mankind's age-long enemy!

Tracking Down The Common Cold

By JOSEPH KALMER

Doctors, chemists and biologists have found curative and preventive measures in the case of a great number of deadly diseases. Such scourges as small-pox belong, since the discovery of vaccination, to the past. The Canadian doctor, Sir Frederick Banting, has, through the discovery of insulin, saved the lives of millions of diabetics, and, during World War II, British chemists and biologists have brought into use preventatives and remedies for malaria, and so the story could go on, page after page.

Sir Almrote Wright and his colleagues, in the laboratory of St. Mary's Hospital, London, have even brought out a vaccine affording protection from hay-fever, but as yet, and in spite of the efforts hitherto made, by pharmacy, there has been found no healing herb to counter the attacks of that age-long enemy of mankind—the common cold. The impossibility of avoiding the common cold has meant the loss of many millions of working-hours for those directly concerned, but there have been indirect effects, too, in an increase in the claims on the time of doctors.

But it is possible that the mistake may have lain in the manner in which the fight against the common cold has been conducted, by which is meant that the efforts of research were directed solely towards the discovery of a cure instead of establishing, once and for all, how that cold originated and what exactly were its causes.

A few years ago, we had come to believe that an effective cure had been found in "patulin", a mould-product similar to penicillin, but this proved to be of no avail. Britain's Ministry of Health and the Medical Research Council have made the firm resolve to press home hard the fight against the common cold, and this is precisely what is happening now through the process of infecting healthy people with the cold virus. To meet the enemy, the Common Cold Research Unit has been mobilised.

Human Guinea-pigs

The place that has been chosen for this work is the Harvard Hospital, opened in 1941 near Salisbury. Here experiments are carried out on voluntary "human guinea-pigs", having as their object the discovery of the origin and cause of the common cold.

Human beings were selected for experimental treatment because it is impossible to conduct such experiments on animals—indeed, those that had already been carried out on chimpanzees, most man-like of all monkeys, did not yield satisfactory results. Now it would be scarcely possible to make any progress in the combating of a disease before research work connected with it has been carried out by means of experiments on animals. It was possible to produce an effective vaccine in the case of yellow-fever, one of mankind's worst enemies in the tropics, only after the virus of this disease had first been successfully introduced into rhesus-monkeys, and later into mice.

The effective study of the causes of influenza was made possible only after it had been shown that ferrets reacted to the influenza-virus; thus it will be seen that the new research-group will have to get busy in finding that animal capable of being infected with the virus of the common cold.

These volunteers who have come forward as experimental guinea-pigs are men and women medical students at Britain's Universities and so, in just the same way as volunteers rolled up during the war for the purpose of making possible a conclusive study of scabies and secure a rapid cure for this complaint, these young men and women have stepped into the breach in the fight against the common cold.

In Quarantine

The volunteers will first be placed in quarantine and kept in isolation until it can be established beyond all doubt that they have not been infected in any way whatsoever before their arrival at Harvard Hospital. Their noses will then be sprayed with one of the materials which has been under study, in order to determine whether or not it harbours any virus.

These experimental subjects will, for the whole of the period during which they are under observation, be kept isolated not only from the rest of mankind, but from each other. This does not mean that they will be condemned to solitary confinement, for two of their number will be exposed to the influences of each real or supposed source of infection so that, whether they succumb or not, they will at least have each other's company. Indeed, the conditions attached to this isolation do not in any way entail loss of personal freedom, for the "patients" are at liberty to take country walks, the only proviso being, that they must avoid entering into contact with other people.

The Medical Research Council has itself selected these volunteers, who must not only have had a University education but must possess in addition other qualities, including submission to strict discipline. In the event of further volunteers being needed suitable appeals are sent out to University students.

Stock Exchanges In U. S.

(Continued from Page 5)

principles of trade prevail. Buyer and seller meet on terms of perfect equality. The man in San Francisco, California, or Portland, Maine, gets the same service as the man whose office is next door to the Stock Exchange. Fundamentally, the rules of trading are those of the auction market. The highest first bid has the floor as has the lowest first offer. Each sale ends the auction and a new market is then started. All bids and offers are made orally, in an audible voice. Secret transactions are not permitted and the prompt publicity given to the prices by means of the ticker tape makes deception impossible in respect to the prices of listed securities.

When the New York Stock Exchange lists a security, it requires that the issuing company be legally organized with its securities validly authorized and issued and distributed over a national market. The company also must comply with the Exchange requirements respecting adequate, periodic reports to stockholders and the investing public. On the floor itself, brokers must adhere strictly to the rules of trading set up by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. Oldtime practices of "selling short" or floor trading have been completely eliminated.

Since their organization, the stock exchanges in the United States have played a vital part in the nation's economic life, assisting in the financing of American invention and the expansion of industry and transportation. In wartime, they lent their facilities wholeheartedly to the Government. To-day they face a new, great measure of peacetime usefulness in directing the investment of surplus capital, both abroad and at home.—USIS

Farouk—King With Will Of His Own

(Continued from Page 3)

the most natural thing in the world that the younger man, even though he was King of the richest and most populous country in the Middle East, should make the first visit to the older.

Ibn Saud, reared in the older, desert traditions and not too easily impressed by the products of modern education, was surprised and delighted at the deference he was paid, and at the young Egyptian's understanding of men and affairs and his enthusiasm for the cause they both have at heart. He paid a return visit, and all is concord between these two very different Kings and their countries.

Egypt has never had a ruler more popular with the people than Farouk. The young, the students, notoriously suspicious of Palace influences in the past, are vociferous in their loyalty. Workmen and fellahs, wakening to new hopes of improvement of their lot, look to the King. Farouk's aim in life is to justify their confidence.

OUR DELHI LETTER

BIG MONEY'S BID FOR MONOPOLY PRESS

Will National Govt. Check Incipient Evil?

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

Will the Interim Government set up a Committee to enquire into the fastly growing monopolistic trends in the newspaper industry, is one of the questions under discussion here. The evil is growing, though it is not so widespread as it is in Britain or America.

Evil, however, it is and it will be better to arrest it now, when it is in its infancy. Mr. Birla, it is true has assured the new Government of the wholehearted support of the Mercantile Community. Only time will show how far that assurance will be honoured by the Mercantile Community itself. The Mercantile Community in India, as elsewhere is motivated by self-interest.

They, like Zamindars, may become hostile if the new Government adopts measures which cut across their self-interest. The price of coarse cloth may provide first encounter between the Mercantile Community and the Government. The Insurance Amendment Bill, the Estate Duty Bill, and the Minimum Wage Bill, at present pending before the Central Legislature together with the temporarily abandoned Income-tax Amendment Bill will provide sufficient test how far the Mercantile Community is prepared to back the new Government.

The new Government has taken office primarily to raise the standard of living of the masses. It has taken office to usher in India the century of the Common Man.

Pressing Problem

In doing so, it is inevitable to come into clash with vested interests and these vested interests, which profess friendship today, may turn hostile to the new Government. It has happened in Great Britain. It did happen in Roosevelt's America. It may happen in India also, and the Press, which supports the Government at present may, likewise, become hostile to the Government. It will not be a great misfortune, if the Press offers healthy criticism. In fact, healthy criticism is greatly needed. It alone can keep the Government on the right track. But a Press, dominated and controlled by a few industrialists has great potentialities to embarrass the Government. It may create false issues. It may mis-interpret news. It may mislead the reading public. For these and other reasons an enquiry into the growing menace of newspaper chain system in India is urgently needed.

A similar enquiry is being instituted in Great Britain. It follows a Resolution adopted by the Manchester Journalists at the annual meeting of their branch of the National Union of Journalists last Easter. The Resolution demanded a Royal Commission to inquire specially into:—

(1) The ownership, control and financing of National and Provincial Newspapers, news agencies and periodicals.

(2) The extent to which the growth of powerful chains of newspapers is creating a monopoly of newspaper ownership.

(3) The ability of independent national and local newspapers to withstand increased competition from syndicate companies.

(4) The influence of financial and advertising interests on the presentation of news.

(5) The distortion and suppression of essential facts in home and foreign news.

Indian Chains

In India, at least three chains are working today and are planning to extend their sphere of influence. Sir Akbar Hydari, the then Information Member, told the Central Legislative Assembly last cold weather that the Government had taken note of the "development" and would consider what action to take when it felt it necessary. The Government of which Sir Akbar was a member, had its limitations. It was an alien Government, which in the nature of things, could not get any support from the Indian Press. It was afraid of the mercantile Community. The situation has radically altered by the Interim Government taking office on September 2.

Whatever name its protagonists may give them, there are newspaper chains operating in India today. They syndicate news, cartoons and features and have the same policy. That this "development" is on the increase is also evident. Old established newspapers have changed hands, and new papers are being planned to create a chain of newspapers, say in every Provincial capital of India. In this drive, old newspapers fall an easy prey to Big Money. Very soon, if this development is not arrested, there will be Indian Rothermores and Beaverbrooks on the top controlling news and views of India and a couple of struggling Editors at the other end. Today, the mercantile community rejoices that a People's Government has taken office and offers its felicitations and support to it. Tomorrow, when the chain is complete, it will dictate to the Government. In its own interests, the Government should look far ahead and set up an enquiry as indicated in the Manchester Resolution.

Indian News Agencies

The Indian News Agencies present a problem of their own. For years together, they have lived on subsidy, which they call "the price for the news bulletins supplied to the officials of the Central and Provincial Governments." In the name of collecting news, these News Agencies have obtained first class complimentary railway passes to travel all over India. In this age of Radio, when latest news is available at least four times a day, what justification is there for these bulletins, supplied by the News Agencies and often containing Government Communique is not known. The most disquieting feature of the situation, however, is the subsidy which these Agencies receive from the Indian States. I will elucidate this point. There is hardly any freedom of Press in Indian States. There are hardly any newspapers in Indian States. The outside public, therefore can depend only on News Agencies to know what happens behind the steel curtains in Indian States. The News Agencies, on their side, have been competing with each other to get subsidies, which they describe as the price for news service supplied to a newspaper in a State. The enquiry, should inter-alia ascertain the extent of such subsidies, and more particularly whether the subscription paid to News Agencies by a Newspaper in a State is commensurate with its financial resources or circulation.

Some Suggestions

While on this subject, I may add that it is high time that the Newspaper Editors' Conference evolved a code of conduct for Indian Journalists. Let me illustrate the point by quoting a few relevant rules from the Code of Conduct for British Journalists.

It is laid down by the National Union of Journalists that:—

(1) A Journalist should do nothing that would bring discredit on himself, his Union and his Newspaper and on his profession.

(2) No Journalist should seek promotion or seek to attain the position of another Journalist by unfair methods. A Journalist should not, directly or indirectly, attempt to obtain for himself or anyone else any commission regular or occasional, held by a Free Lance.

(3) A Journalist holding a staff appointment shall serve first the paper that employs him, and should not undertake any extra work if by so doing he is depriving an out of work Journalist.

(4) News, pictures and documents should be acquired by honest methods only.

I do not know about other parts of India but in New Delhi, many a time, these rules are honoured in breach. I have known cases in which Journalists have written to Editors offering their services in place of their regular Correspondence. Here are men, who have had nothing to do with journalism pose as journalists. Competition is often met by running down the competitor. Lastly is there any place for a Journalist doing an independent column in India of today, when party feelings are running high?

The Question Of Questions

"Vested interest or common pool" that is the basic issue for the mercantile community to decide, the support of which has been promised to the new Government. So far it has been "Vested interests" pure and simple. For seven years of war and even today, the Indian mercantile community has bled white the Indian Consumer.

The hostilities ceased last year and the war officially terminated on April 1, 1946. Even today however Black Markets flourish and profiteering remains unchecked. No less a person than Sir Cowasji Jehangir openly declared in the Central Assembly that Income-tax evasions amounted to crores of rupees. All these could have been connived at because the primary duty of every Indian till the second of September was to embarrass the alien Government. The best support to the national struggle was therefore, to paralyse the Government.

The Government is changed. It has for the first time ceased to be foreign. It has become National Congress. The Indian Mercantile Community has promised its whole-hearted support to the new venture of the Indian National Government. In fact, as it is pointed out the Interim Government which the Indian Mercantile Community been working for and praying for. It is the Government which enjoys its entire confidence. The Government now in saddle has a very difficult task The maintenance of Law and Order alone will tax its maximum strength. The best support, therefore, the Indian Mercantile Community could give to the Government will be to voluntarily give up profiteering and black marketing. With this step, the prestige and honour of the new Government will be enhanced a million-fold The common man, will get all his requirements at fair and reasonable prices. Such a step will create the widest possible support for the new Government.

Old Order Changeth

The new Government will need money and great deal more money. It can raise money by borrowing or taxation; Borrowing will also lead to taxation as borrowed money shall have to be ultimately paid. Interest charges are to be paid every year. New taxation will make the Government unpopular. Here again, the best support the Mercantile Community can render to the new Government will be to voluntarily give up all tax evasions and pay what is legally due from them, neither more nor less.

There is a third contribution they can make. Corruption and bribery exist because when one tries to get something to which he is not entitled to.

The old order has now changed and the Mercantile Community should resolutely decline to give bribes but should bring to the notice of the strong silent Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel if any official demands illegal gratification. They will, in this way help to purify the administration and make the new Government strong and popular.

WHY GOA REJECTED GANDHIJI'S PLEA

Text Of Telegrams Sent By Information Chief

The following is the full text of the telegram sent by the Head of the Government Information Bureau, Goa, to Mahatma Gandhi on August 31, 1946, and the reply sent by him (the Head) on September 2, 1946:

IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT PURELY INTERNAL MATTER INTERFERENCE OF NEWSPAPERMAN STRANGER TO THIS COUNTRY YOU CAN FREELY APPOINT AN INDO-PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPER MAN TO REPORT ON FACTS, IN SPITE OF DISTURBING ATTEMPTS PROVOKED HERE ELEMENTS ARRIVED FROM OUTSIDE, THERE ARE NO DOMESTIC SCANDALS THIS COUNTRY. THAT IS WHY I DON'T FIND YOUR POINT OF VIEW NEITHER CORRECT NOR SOUND.

PORTUGAL AND U.N.O.
Goa Information Chief Explains

The Head of the Government Information Bureau, Nova Goa, writes:

"Regarding the entry of Portugal into UNO a news item has been published in the British-Indian Press which must be duly corrected.

"In the first place it must be made clear that the candidature of Portugal to the UNO was submitted at the pressing request of the British and American Governments.

"The meeting of the Security Council clearly and categorically affirmed sympathy for Portugal and its external policy of all countries except Russia and Poland, its satellite.

"The recent visits by the British and American fleets to Portugal and the utterances made on these occasions have enhanced Portugal's prestige. This is confirmed by many other manifestations.

"The attitude of Russia was not unexpected and the same is not to be wondered at after the fresh evidence which that country has given of its non-co-operation for the work of international peace and its desire to carry on a policy of expansion and intimidation of the Nazi-German type.

"It is to be pointed out that the presence of Portugal, an orderly and peaceful country, in the UNO could not but be earnestly desired by all peace-loving countries as its policy, always guided by the greatest circumspection and good sense, is a sure guarantee that its co-operation should be most advantageous to the United Nations Organisation."

STEPPING UP FOOD PRODUCTION

Rajen Babu Meets Agriculture Dept. Staff

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (API): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member for Agriculture and Food, addressing a routine meeting of the officers of the Department this morning exhorted them to tackle the vital problem of food production. "This", in his opinion, "was the immediate programme before us." "Our approach to all agricultural problems should always be in the interest of the poor peasant. He needs the utmost assistance in all forms."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad added that it was not enough that each should have enough food to eat, but that the food should also be good and nourishing. He realised that this was a gigantic task and needed both long-term and short-term planning. He observed that the Department of Agriculture had the very heavy responsibility of stepping-up production and feeding the people. To that end we all should bend our energies in harmony and co-operation.

He added that his first impressions of the Department were happy and he asked the officers of the Department to look upon him as a comrade engaged in a common task.

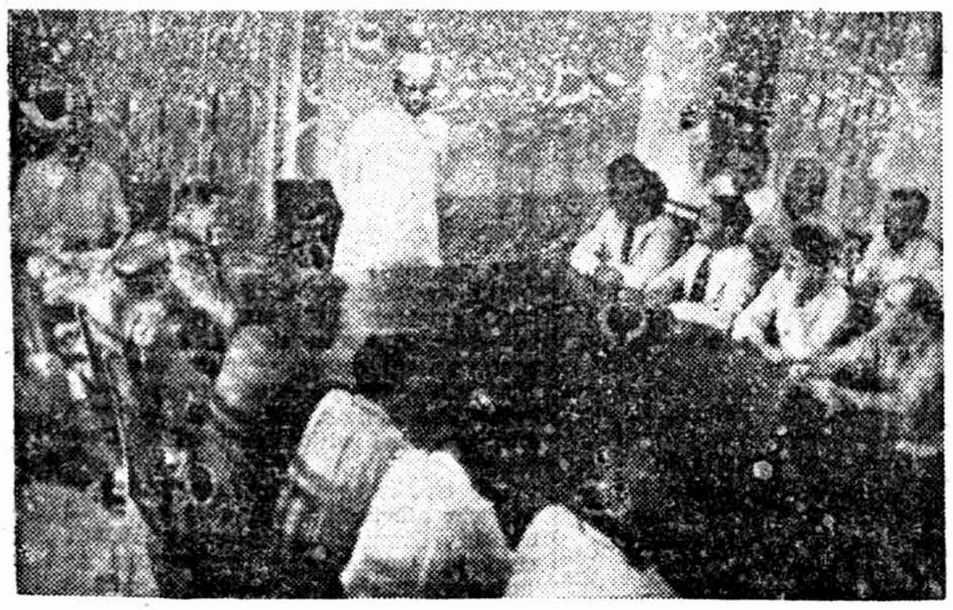
Sir Pheroze Kharegat, Agriculture Secretary thanked Dr. Rajendra Prasad for his sympathetic observations and assured him of the loyal co-operation of the Department in carrying out any policy and programme that the new Member might wish to inaugurate

Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad met members of the ministerial staff in his room and spoke to them in Hindustani. He drew their attention to the spectre of mass starvation which could only be fought if each one, whatever his rank, caste or creed, discharged his duty in a spirit of wholehearted co-operation.

Rice Cut In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 (API): The Bengal Government have decided that in Calcutta and other areas under statutory rationing a reduction in the maximum permissible rice content of the total cereal ration be made. In the basic cereal ration of two seers. Ten chataks, not more than one seer twelve chataks is to be taken in rice.

Announcing this in a Press Note, the Government of Bengal, says that although substantial quota of atta from the Punjab has been allotted to this province they cannot be sent in large quantities to East Bengal without risk of deterioration.



Prime Minister Kher addressing newspaper editors and chiefs of news agencies at the Secretariat on Saturday.

POLICE HOLDING SCALES EVEN IN CITY RIOTS

Kher Refutes Charge Of Partiality: 24-Hour Curfew In North Bombay Under Govt. Consideration

BOMBAY, Saturday: "I am satisfied that the Police have carried out their task impartially and I tell you that all that the Police are doing is to hold the scales even", declared Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, at an informal meeting of chief editors of newspapers and news agencies this evening, at the Secretariat.

Mr. Kher was answering criticisms made against the Police of partiality to one side or the other.

Mr. Kher told the editors that the Government had nothing to hide and they were placing all relevant information about the riots at the disposal of the Press. He appealed to the editors to avoid creating a scare among the public by the manner of the presentation of the news.

WHIPPING AS PUNISHMENT

The Premier said that it had been suggested that whipping punishment should be considered for those caught in the actual act of stabbing or committing arson. He agreed that Government should consider this suggestion.

Mr. Kher made an impassioned appeal to the editors assembled to forget all differences and to extend their wholehearted co-operation to the Government in restoring peace immediately.

At the outset, the Premier gave the editors an account of his three-hour tour of the City and the Suburbs, extending up to 15 miles and including hospitals and police stations to obtain first-hand knowledge of the recent events and the latest situation.

CITY VERY WELL GUARDED

"Curfew is being observed strictly, and the Military and Police arrangements to deal with the situation are satisfactory", Mr. Kher said. "The City is very well guarded", he added.

In the course of his drive round the City and Suburbs, and in his talks with leaders of both communities he had heard complaints of Police partiality from both sides.

"I am satisfied that the police have carried out their tasks impartially", the Premier said, and pointed out that both sides had charged the Police with partiality while all that the Police were doing was to hold the scales even. Such accusations would not be of any benefit to the People.

ANSWER TO MAYOR

Mr. Kher then referred to an allegation by the Mayor of Bombay that a public institution belonging to one of the communities had been lef unprotected. But the Premier had investigated the matter and ascertained that the place had been closely guarded all the time. He, therefore, appealed to the Mayor not to add to the difficulties of the police in these days of emergency.

"The first duty of the police", Mr. Kher declared, "is to see that peace is immediately restored. This is what the Government is absorbed in doing. With your goodwill and the help of Providence, we hope to achieve this objective", the Premier concluded.

Mr. Kher then answered a series of questions and said that he was hopeful of the successful outcome of the efforts now being made to persuade the Congress and the Muslim League leaders to come together and issue a joint appeal for peace. He promised to inquire into the report that an important hospital in the city was handicapped for lack of adequate transport.

"This is not the time to discuss the origin of the riots but to bend all our energies towards restoring peace", the Premier stressed once again, when questions relating to particular incidents were raised.

GOONDAS UNDERGROUND

Mr. Kher assured a questioner that the advisability of imposing a 24-hour curfew in North Bombay areas would be considered. He was inclined to agree with another journalist who said that some real goondas on both sides had not yet been arrested, although over 2,000 persons had been rounded up so far. But, he pointed out, the technique of going underground had been so well developed, that the goondas had gone underground. He agreed however, that the goonda elements must be suppressed rigorously. He promised to consider the issue of permits to workers of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress to enter curfew areas with a view to giving the correct guidance to the working population in the mill areas.

Referring to a suggestion that home guards must be formed for the protection of the people, the Premier observed that the initiative in this matter must come from the leaders of the communities in the various localities.

The Premier promised that the Government would consider the need for deterrent sentences for unauthorised possession of arms.

EVACUATION FACILITIES

Mr. Chundrigar's Complaint

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, has issued a statement on the present disturbances in the course of which he says:—

"In former riots, Musalmans living in small islands in predominantly Hindu localities and Hindus similarly situated in predominantly Muslim localities were evacuated by the volunteers of their communities to whom police escort used to be given for the mere asking. This was an essential service for saving the lives of people who were in serious danger when communal frenzy was excited. In the present riots, whenever demands for such assistance for rescue were made by the Mussalmans the police said that the rescue work could be carried on during curfew hour's and such assistance during day time was refused. When people are in immediate danger during day-time, it is little consolation to them to say that they would be rescued in the night during curfew hours. The reply virtually amounts to a denial of protection. It is the primary duty of the Police to rescue people in immediate danger of being attacked by armed and overwhelming members of the opposite community and save their lives but this duty was not discharged.

In the Muslim areas, mass and indiscriminate arrests were made immediately after the riots broke out. Respectable persons from restaurants and homes were arrested and marched to the Police station. Complaints have been made of several of them being assaulted either while being arrested or after their arrest and even in the police lock-up.

This was forcibly brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police on 3rd September 1946, but without any effect. I and Mr. Hasanali P. Ebrahim reiterated before H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Home Minister these very things on the 4th September."

SIGNS OF RETURNING PEACE IN CITY

More Ration Shops Open: Solitary Clash Between Rival Factions Reported

BOMBAY, Sept. 7 (API): Bombay City, to-day showed positive signs of re-establishing normal conditions.

Except for a solitary clash between two rival factions which compelled the police to open fire, there was no notable incident throughout the day. The situation towards the evening showed further signs of improvement.

After 7 p.m. when the Curfew blanketed the riot areas, there was no incident at all till the time of reporting (10 p.m.).

The total casualties since the commencement of trouble are 224 dead and 680 injured. To-day, four died, of whom two were persons who sustained injuries earlier in the week. 27 were wounded in isolated cases of assault with knives or lathis.

A few persons were arrested for breach of the Curfew Order this evening.

A tour by pressmen round the affected areas showed peaceful conditions returning. More ration shops had opened, in front of which long queues of men and women were seen waiting to collect their food grains.

"This evening there is slight improvement on yesterday in the general situation in Bombay, though the police had to fire three rounds," states a Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Government of Bombay.

The Press Note adds: "The occasion for the firing was a small clash between two factions this afternoon. One dead and 26 injured are the casualties for the twelve hours from six this morning to six this evening. The total casualties from the start of the disturbances a week ago till this evening are 222 dead and 668 injured."

There were no cases of arson or looting to-day. Police have had no occasion to open fire upto 5-30 p.m.

Prime Minister Kher, after a full day's study of the riot situation and the measures adopted by the Police authorities, left for Poona this evening.

IN NASIK

NASIK, Sept. 7 (API): Although the tension in the city is high, the strict imposition of Curfew and the presence of British troops prevented any clashes.

The two communities are practically cut of from each other and those in danger zones have been removed to places of safety.

Yesterday about 50 arrests were effected, thus taking the total of arrested persons to 350 since the trouble started.

Reports have been received of tension in Yeola and Lasalgaon where military pickets have been posted.

IN AMRAOTI

AMRAOTI, Sept. 7 (API): Although two cases of stabbing, one proving fatal, were reported to-day, the situation is under control.

PEACEFUL DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 (API): Calcutta had a peaceful day and no incidents were reported upto 6 p.m., says a Bengal Government Press Note. It adds that there was normal traffic in buses and trams in all parts of the city and most of the shops were open.

NOAKHALI REPORTS

Reports of disturbances closely following the 'Direct Action Day' have been received from the interior of Bengal.

Despatches from Noakhali dated August 30 received to-day say that on August 29, the house of a local Taluqdar of Babupur Village was raided by about 300 hooligans. The local Congress Office was burnt down. The eldest son of the Taluqdar, Devi Guha, a prominent local Congress worker, was murdered. His father saved himself by hiding inside a paddy field. The District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent visited the locality, and police investigation is proceeding.

Information has also been received from Noakhali that two shops in Amiel-Avkankirhat and one at Chandragunj Bazar have been looted by hooligans on August 29.

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. in the Municipal units. The order which will remain in force for a week prohibits the carrying of weapons, assembly of more than five persons and the taking out of processions or holding meetings without previous permission. Tea stalls and hotels have been ordered to close their premises by 8 and 9 p.m. respectively.

SECTION 144 IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Sept. 7 (API): The order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. which was to expire on September 7 has been further extended to September 20 by the District Magistrate, Peshawar, within the limits of Peshawar Municipality and the Cantonment.

Relief Work By Arya Samaj

A greater area being affected, the demand for removing persons from danger zones has increased and about 500 families have been removed and given shelter in Arya Samaj. Arrangements for their food and lodging have been made.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES.

About 40 unclaimed dead bodies and 10 claimed ones were removed from the morgue to the cremation ground where they were cremated. Those persons desirous of removing dead bodies of their relatives should see the undersigned. Photos have also been taken of unclaimed dead bodies. For help Phone 2535. Vijayshanker, Kakadwadi, President, Arya Samaj, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: The Arya Samaj, Fort and the Arya Veer Dal, Fort, jointly announce for the information of the public that there are no other recognised Arya Samaj organizations in Fort other than the above mentioned two. Since the outbreak of the riot every arrangement is being made by the aforesaid organisations to provide necessary facilities to passengers and to people of affected areas.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:—My attention has been drawn to the fact that some unknown persons are demanding money from the public in the name of our Organisation, saying that it would be utilized for the maintenance of volunteers who are on duty for maintaining peace and order. I would like to bring to the notice of the public that the B. N. G. has been rendering honorary services to the citizens of Bombay without expecting anything in return since its inception and would continue the same.

QUIET NIGHT IN BOMBAY

Rains Help Police In Enforcing Curfew

BOMBAY, Saturday: A Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, just after midnight on the situation in Bombay says:

"All is quiet in Bombay at midnight on Saturday. It has been so for the last five hours except for one body on the pavement with stab wounds. The monsoon showers have been helpful to the Military and the Police engaged in the enforcement of curfew.

"The casualties to-day, namely, five dead and 27 injured, are the lowest since the riots broke out on Sunday last. The total casualties for the last week are 225 dead and 680 injured. Forty-two persons were arrested to-day for carrying knives, and the total number of such persons taken into custody in one week is 255.

"In all 54 persons were taken in custody during Saturday and the total number of persons rounded since Sunday last is 2,165".

Postponing The Evil Day In Sind

KARACHI, Sept. 7, (A.P.I.): It is understood that the Governor of Sind has postponed the election of the Speaker of the Sind Assembly from September 10 to September 14.

Baroda Returns To Normal

BARODA, Sept. 7, (UPI). A Press Communique issued by the Information Officer, Baroda, states that Baroda city has returned to normal now. Shops have been opened and usual business was resumed. A meeting of the Peace Committee met in the office of the District Magistrate today and after mature consideration resolved to continue the present times of the curfew.

Br. Troops To Quit Indonesia By Nov. 30

BATAVIA, Sept. 7. (Reuter): A spokesman for the British Consulate-General in Batavia confirmed today that British troops will be withdrawn from the Netherlands East Indies by November 30.

By that date British troops would have fulfilled their obligation to evacuate prisoners of war and internees, the spokesman said.

CONQUER SPIRIT OF DISCORD

JAWAHAR'S CALL TO THE PEOPLE: NEW APPROACH TO VITAL TASKS: TOWARDS "ONE WORLD" OF PEACE, PROGRESS AND FREEDOM: WARNING TO S. AFRICA

"India is on the move and the old order passes. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice. Let us all join in this mighty task and make of India the pride of our heart, great among nations, foremost in the arts of peace and progress," said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in his first broadcast speech to the nation on Saturday as Vice-President of the Interim Provisional Government.

India, he said, looked out on the wide world and held out her hands in friendship to the other peoples of the world, even though that world might still be full of conflict and thoughts of war.

No Satellite Nation

"We shall take full part in international conferences as a free nation with our own policy and not merely as a satellite of another nation. We hope to develop close and direct contacts with other nations and to co-operate with them in the furtherance of world peace and freedom."

"We propose as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another.

Constituent Assembly

"The Interim National Government is part of a larger scheme which includes the Constituent Assembly which will meet soon to give shape to the Constitution of Free and Independent India."

"There has been much heated argument about sections and groupings in the Constituent Assembly. We are perfectly prepared to and have accepted the position of sitting in sections which will consider the question of formation of groups. I would like to make it clear on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that we do not look upon the Constituent Assembly as an arena for conflict or for the forcible imposition of one viewpoint over another."

Shape Of Things To Come

The following is the text of the broadcast:

Six days ago, my colleagues and I sat on the chairs of High Office in the Government of India. A new Government came into being in this ancient land, the Interim or Provisional Government we called it, the stepping stone to the full independence of India. Many thousands of messages of greeting and good wishes came to us from all parts of the world and from every nook and corner of India. And yet we asked for no celebration of this historic event and even restrained our people's enthusiasm. For we wanted them to realise that we were yet on the march and the goal had still to be reached. There were many difficulties and obstacles on the way and our journey's end might not be so near as people thought. Any weakness now, any complacency, would be fatal to our cause.

WHY THIS STRIFE?

Our hearts were heavy also with the terrible tragedy of Calcutta and because of the insensate strife of brother agains brother. The freedom we had envisaged and for which we had laboured, through generations of toil and suffering, was for all the people of India and not for one group or class or the followers of one religion. We aimed at a Co-operative Commonwealth in which all would be equal sharer in opportunity and in all things that give meaning and value to life. Why then this strife; this fear and suspicion of each other?

I speak to you to-day not much of high policy of our programme for the future—that will have to wait a while—but to thank you for the love and affection which you have sent us in such abundant measure. That affection and spirit of co-operation are always welcome, but they will be needed more than ever in the difficult days ahead of us.

A friend sent me the following message "May you weather every storm, first pilot of the Ship of State, bon voyage". A cheering message, but there are many storms ahead and our Ship of State is old and battered and slow-moving and unsuited to this age of swift change; it will have to be scrapped and give place to another.

But, however old the ship and however old the pilot, there are so many millions of willing hearts and hands to help. We can brave the high seas and face the future with confidence.

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

That future is already taking shape and India, this old and dear land of ours, is finding herself again through travail and suffering. She is youthful again with the bright eyes of adventure, and with faith in herself and her mission. For long years she had been narrowly confined and had lost herself in brooding. But now she looks out on the wide world and holds out her hands in friendship to the other peoples of the world even though that world may still be full of conflict and thoughts of war.

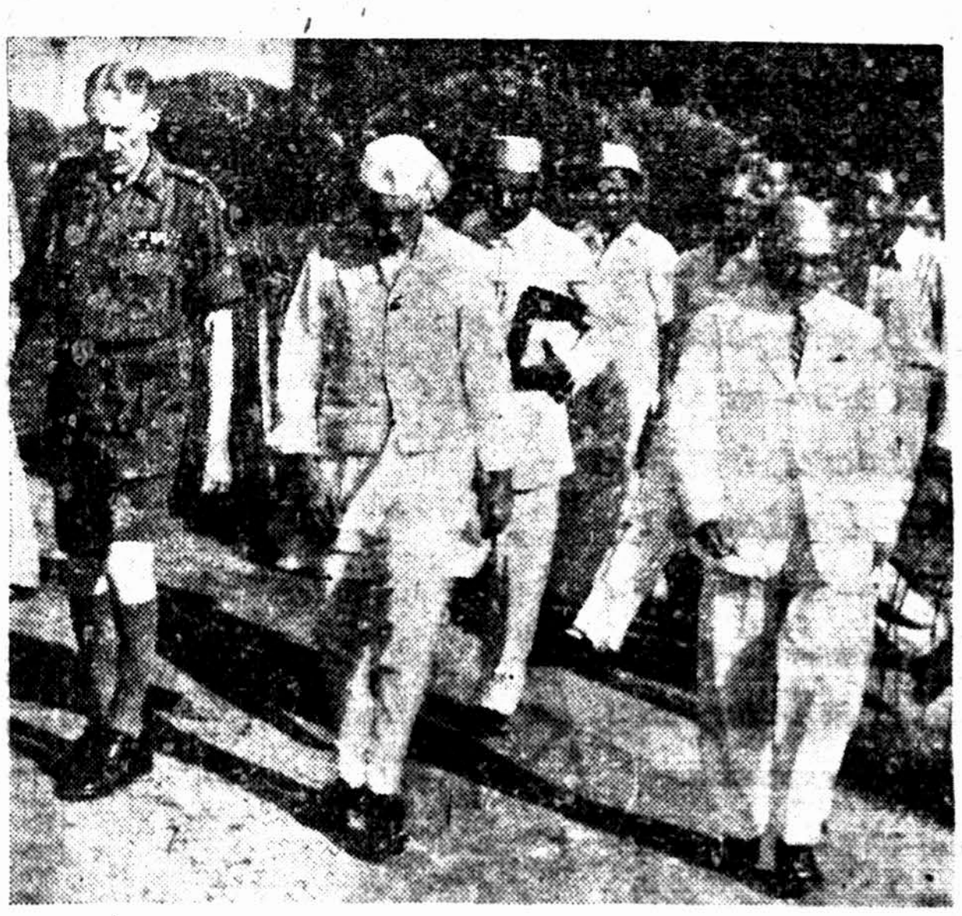
The Interim National Government is part of a larger scheme which includes the Constituent Assembly which will meet soon to give shape to the Constitution of a Free and Independent India. It is because of this expectation of an early realisation of full independence that we have entered this Government, and we propose to function so as progressively to achieve that independence in action, both in our domestic affairs and our foreign relations.

DECLARATION OF FAITH

We shall take full part in international conferences as a free nation with our own policy and not merely as a satellite of another nation. We hope to develop close and direct contacts with other nations and to co-operate with them in the furtherance of world peace and freedom.

We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale. We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and the

(Continued on Page 16.)



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his capacity as acting Defence Member, paid a visit to the General Head Quarters, Delhi, on September 2. He is seen here accompanied by Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Smith, (left), Deputy C.-in-C., India and Mr. G. S. Bhalja, (right), Acting Defence Secretary.

STOP PRESS

SABOTAGE ON S. I. R.

MADRAS, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): For the first time since the beginning of the strike, a rail was found removed on the main line near Dindigul on the 6th instant according to an official Press Note issued today.

Other acts of hooliganism like the removal of metal from under the permanent way, and removal of packing under sleepers in some places are also reported.

MONGOLIA AND UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. (Reuter): Five members of the Mongolia Delegation who came to New York and presented vain application for membership of the United Nations left in a French plane today for Paris on their way home.

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Suhrawardy's Terms To Join Interim Govt.

PARITY AND NO INCLUSION OF NON-LEAGUE MUSLIM

Says It's A Common Fallacy To Call Congress Representative

BOMBAY, Friday, (U.P.A.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, told the "United Press of America" to-day that he believed the Muslim League would be willing to enter the Interim Government on a parity basis provided no non-League Muslim is included and with the assurance that all major communal issues would be decided by a majority vote of both parties.

Otherwise, he said, "the prospect before us is ghastly even though the very existence of the Muslim nation is at stake".

Mr. Suhrawardy arrived by plane from Calcutta on Thursday afternoon, and conferred with Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, at 7 p.m. Thursday evening.

"BETRAYAL" OF MUSLIMS

Discussing the establishment of the Interim Government, the Bengal Premier said: "The betrayal of Muslims and the Muslim League is now established history. It only sometimes causes us wonderment that Congress, with its great traditions, should have stooped to profit by that betrayal and should have been deluded into thinking that it has achieved a step forward on the road to independence or any fame and renown in the eyes of the world.

"To what then", Mr. Suhrawardy asked, "can we look for redress? World opinion which acts very slowly, or British public opinion which can act and can undo this wrong if properly enlightened?"

"All these must fail for no one is or can be more interested in the fate of the Indian Muslims than they themselves, and in the last resort the extent to which the Indian Muslims fight and struggle for their rights must determine their future.

JAWAHAR, A PAWN

"Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru must know," Mr. Suhrawardy said, that this new set-up in which he thinks he has been playing the leading part, but in which other people think, he is just a pawn, cannot be acceptable to or has been accepted by the Indian Muslim nation and that he is precipitating a struggle without end.

"It is impossible", he continued, "when you are playing with the passions of a people to confine them within the narrow bounds of civilized conduct. And, after all, there appears to be so little that stands in the way of co-operation between the Hindu and Muslim nations. The first and main obstacle is the obsession that has overtaken Congress to dominate and rule in India and to refuse to share the reconstruction of India with the Muslim League. Is it possible to carry on a Government or orderly life in the country with a whole nation in arms against you?"

UNEQUAL NATIONS

"A handful of people, well-knit, determined to achieve or die, can throw the whole machinery out of gear if they have a strong moral background. I think", he said, "the position would be just the same if Muslims were in the majority and Hindus in the minority for the problem is not that of a political entity with majority and minority parties where, through the hazard of the ballot box, a majority can be converted into a minority and "vice versa" but the permanent existence of two separate nations with different ideologies, that will always remain numerically unequal as far as time and mind can conceive".

Mr. Suhrawardy continued:

"There is a common fallacy, and actually it is on a basis of that fallacy that I have been expressing my views and it is a fallacy that appears to be accepted by world opinion, that the Congress represents (1) all peoples of India and (2) if not all peoples, at least all Hindus of India.

CONGRESS CLAIM

"If it is realized that Congress does no such thing and that it has attained pre-eminence and recognition by virtue of its organization, its backing by wealthy capitalists, its leadership by men and women of great ability and charm, by its political acumen, its judicious propaganda and its insistent clamour, and, let us not forget, by its patronage by a personality like Mr. Gandhi whom the world has enveloped in a mantle of mysticism; if it is realized that there are such large and important peoples as the Muslims, Scheduled Castes and the Adibasies outside the fold of the Congress, it will be seen that the Congress really represents a minority that is obstructing, the progress of the majority".

Mr. Suhrawardy then stated that he felt certain that Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League would, in the interests of peace in India, be willing to enter the Interim Government if parity were granted, no non-League Muslim were included, and if there was assurance that all major communal issues would be decided by a majority vote of both parties.

Jinnah-Suhrawardy Meeting

BOMBAY, Friday, (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, who arrived here by air from Calcutta yesterday met Mr. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, both yesterday and to-day and discussed with him problems relating to Bengal. He declined to be drawn into any discussion either of the nature of the talks he had had with Mr. Jinnah or of the possibility of the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Bengal. The Bengal Legislative Assembly, he said, would meet on September 12.

Dealing with the appointment of an Enquiry Commission into the recent Calcutta disturbances he said he wanted a thorough impartial enquiry into the whole matter. Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India, would preside over the Commission, which will consist of two other members a Hindu and a Muslim.

Comparing the Calcutta and Bombay riots, Mr. Suhrawardy said he found the area affected in Bombay to be comparatively small. Majority of the Hindus and Muslims in Bombay, he said, lived in separate localities, whereas in Calcutta they lived in mixed ones. Moreover, more police and troops were deployed in Bombay while in Calcutta enough troops were not immediately available.

Discussing the food situation in Bengal, he said the Government of Bengal had placed their requirements before the Government of India. He feared that if enough foodgrains were not allotted to Bengal immediately, there might be a recurrence of famine.

VIOLENCE CANNOT WORK IN BIHAR

Information Minister's Warning To Advocates Of Force For Settling Issues

RANCHI, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): "All mischief mongers and those who believe that issues, however important, can be decided by force and violence must take the warning that Government is determined to preserve peace and order and it will not hesitate to take the most stringent measure to put down any attempt by whomsoever made to disturb the normal course of people's life and activities," says Acharya Badrinath Varma, Minister of Education and Information, Bihar, in the course of a statement appealing to all men and women of goodwill and the newspapers and their representatives in Bihar in the name of humanity and the good name of the province to extend a helping hand to the Government to preserve a calm and peaceful atmosphere.

BIG CONSIGNMENT OF KNIVES & DAGGERS SEIZED

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 6 (API).—A big consignment of knives and daggers is reported to have been seized by Railway police at Itarsi when they intercepted five cases of these weapons.

The consignment was booked to Nagpur from Wazirabad.

Madras Govt. Explains S. I. R. Strike Situation

MADRAS, Sept. 6. (API): The following is the text of the Communique issued by the Government of Madras on the S.I.R. strike situation. Exaggerated reports to the effect that there is a complete strike on the South Indian Railway and that the number of men affected is as large as 40,000 have recently appeared in the press. Although this statement has been contradicted on a previous occasion, it continues to be made from platforms and in the press. The correct facts of the case are stated below for the information of the public.

There are five Associations of workers on the South Indian Railway. They are the S. I. Railway Labour Union, the S. I. Railway Station Masters' Association, the S. I. Railway Employees' Association, the S. I. Railway Loco and Transport Association and the S. I. Railway Workers' Union.

Of these, only the first two Associations have called a strive on the Railway. In calling a strike, however, they did not take a ballot which according to their constitution (on the adoption of which recognition was granted by the administration) they are required to do before they withdraw labour

The other Associations were approached by the Labour Union and the Station Master's Association with a request to throw in their lot with the strikers, but they refused to do so. The fact, therefore, is that a minority of the employees of the South Indian Railway decided to flout the wishes of the majority and to paralyse the work of the administration and the economic life of the community in Southern India.

NORMAL STRENGTH

The normal strength of the staff of the South Indian Railway is 48,500. In the early days of the strike it was not possible to ascertain the number of employees who struck work on the date of the commencement of the strike, as several stations were totally unnamed on that date and it was not possible then to communicate with them.

Reliable figures of the total number of men who struck work are now available and they amounted to a total of 22,600 on the 25th August on which date the strike commenced. Of this number a total of 6,616 have returned to duty upto 8 hours on 6th September 1946, the number of strikers on this day being 16,875 which represents 35 per cent of the total staff.

The strikers refused from the beginning to concede the right of loyal workers to continue to work and they resorted to various methods of picketing and intimidation, including spitting, assault, vulgar abuse etc. In this work they have been, and are being assisted by Red volunteers throughout the line who resort to every possible method of intimidating the workers and their families.

Cases of violent picketing, intimidation, and assault continue to be reported from various stations on the line. Cases of attempted sabotage such as removal of fish plates, cutting of wires, tampering with signals etc. are being reported every day

From the commencement of the strike, the administration has been able to move all foodstuff and essential commodities offered for transport and they are also now running passenger trains over the entire system.

They have, however, had to restrict the running of both the passenger and the goods trains to daylight hours in the interest of public safety. How far the claim that the strike is complete throughout the South Indian Railway is correct may be judged from these facts.

There is no truth in the charge made against the administration of victimisation of union workers. It is no doubt true that a certain rule which provided for a departmental enquiry into offence for which the maximum penalty is removal from service was held in abeyance

This was done with a view to bringing the rules in force on this railway into line with the state railways rules, which provide that the officer competent to pass the orders of discharge may dispense with the departmental enquiry and may make an enquiry in any manner seemed proper by him before passing the orders of discharge.

The rule as it now stands is what is in force on all other Indian Government railways.

To our knowledge, all that the police have attempted to do from the commencement of the strike is to afford to every employee, as far as they could the right to proceed to his place of work and exercise his avocation.

This is an elementary civil right of every citizen and it was the duty of the police to ensure it. A number of strikers, it is reported, has been arrested for criminal intimidation, assault and similar offences, and the recent arrests in Golden Rock are reported to have been made when a riotous mob attacked the police.

Mr. HOSUNG PIROJSHAW VANDREVALA of Navsari passed his B.Sc. (Hons.) from Royal Institute of Science, Bombay in 1943. He was then appointed a fellow at the said Institute. From 1943-45 he was late Seth Sorabji Kanga Scholar. In 1945 he was appointed as a demonstrator in the Chemistry Department of the Elphinstone College, Bombay. He passed his M.Sc. (with thesis) in 1946) and has now proceeded to U.S.A. for further studies in dye-stuffs chemistry.

INPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th August.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
CAPITAL :—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,12,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	2,62,36,35,000
Loans against Securities per contra	5,00,00,000
Sundries	57,92,000

ASSETS	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—	
Government Securities	1,53,44,55,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,95,58,000
ADVANCES :—	
Loans	26,73,74,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	35,55,50,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	26,79,15,000
Dead Stock	1,58,87,000
Sundries	97,17,000
CASH :—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	26,40,53,000
Balances with other Banks	2,24,18,000
Rupees	2,79,69,27,000

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 30th August.

Demand Liabilities in India	743,45,28,000
Time Liabilities in India	318,02,40,000
Cash in India :	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	43,46,47,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,29,08,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	66,01,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	76,42,92,000
Advances in India	391,80,01,000
Bills discounted in India	19,50,93,000

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The local cotton market was quietly steady today with a restricted turnover. The market sentiment is undecided and prices are fluctuating irregularly without any definite price tendency.

September contract opened at Rs. 427/8 and declined at Rs. 424/8 under moderate liquidation. January position opened at Rs. 446 and improved at Rs. 447 under scattered buying but the improvement met increased selling and January quietened at Rs. 445/8.

March delivery opened today at Rs. 452

Thereafter the market was steady with scattered buying and finally closed at 2 p.m. as under :—

I. C. C. September	425	8	0
I. C. C. January	447	4	0
I. C. C. March	454	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton January contract is 1896 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Sept 6.

	High	Low	Close
I. C. C. Sept.	430	423	424/4
I. C. C. Jan.	449	444/8	445/8
Karachi Jan.	48/5	47/14/6	48/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The Bullion market opened very steady today but under some realising, quotations assumed sagging tendency.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 165 and declined at Rs. 164/4 under increased selling but later recovered at Rs. 164/11. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 166.

Gold opened at Rs. 98/4 and declined at Rs. 97/13. While ready gold was quoted at a premium of Rs. 1/8 at Rs. 98/4. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69

The market finally closed as under:

Ready gold	Rs. 99	12	0
Forward gold	98	4	0
Sovereigns	69	8	0
Ready silver	166	0	0
Forward silver	164	12	0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The market was closed today but scattered business was reported. Groundnuts New Crop November/December Rs. 19/14. Linseed September/November Rs. 25/2. Groundnut oil Bombay mills Rs. 15-12 Upcountry mills Rs. 14

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept 7.

Quotations at 2 p.m.

Tata Ordinary 566/8 Tata Deferred 318b Indian Iron 60 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 54 Bombay Dyeing 3090 Central India 447/8 Century 1160 Gokak 423/2 Kohinoor 1006/4 Simplex 457 Andhra Valley 1935 Tata Hydro 220 Tata Power 1950 Associated Cement 249 Belapur 312/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 758/12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON Sept 6

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74 nominal
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97-3/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	107-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	117-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	12-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Regd	87
National Bank of India	38

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Silver Spot and Forward	55-1/2 d
Gold bars fine per oz	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON Sept. 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	—
Australian Wheat (bulk)	71
Sept/Oct	quoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	—

STRONG STATISTICAL POSITION OF AMERICAN COTTON

NEW YORK Sept. 5 (Reuter): Prices lost moderate ground in sympathy with the sharp break in securities, favourable crop weather and somewhat higher private yield estimates but subsequently rallied on a broadened mill support and the stiffer tendency of the stock market. In view of the approach of the September 9 Government report, interest in the crop is naturally increasing with the consensus of private estimates now forecasting an increase of about 250,000 and 300,000 bales over the August report. While hedging is increasing against new crop movement, this pressure has so far been relatively light, notwithstanding expanded ginnings. Abandoning their earlier position, not all cotton traders now believe that hedging will be substantially greater than last year. One observer declared that cotton demand in both domestic and export markets was so pressing that as much as the first two million bales of the crop might well find an immediate outlet, thereby involving little hedging.

Sentiment generally is optimistic with the strong statistical position of cotton considered, a fairly good insurance to prevent any sharp declines should outside markets show renewed unsettlement.

Spot demand was active with prices on a steady basis. Open market purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation to further the export programme to Germany and Japan were reportedly discouraged by the growing tightness of domestic supplies. Interest in foreign demand has revived with reports indicating that exports must be spurred by new import-export bank loans.

American Cotton Crop Estimates

Crop estimates: Orvis Brothers 9,355,000; average guess of 47 members of the New York Exchange 9,376,000 and of 34 members of the New Orleans Exchange 9,342,000 bales, which shows unusual levelling-up of opinion.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Sept. 6

October	36.40 +07
October Highest	36.40 +07
October Lowest	36.21—12
December	36.39 +06
January	36.14 +06
March	35.78 +04
May	36.78 +04
July	35.30 +14
October	33.30 +24
Middling Spot	37.27 +07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK Sept. 6

October	36.27 +03
December	36.31 +08
March	36.13 +09
May	35.50 +10
July	35.21 —12
Middling Spot	36.40 +05

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

NEW YORK Sept. 6.

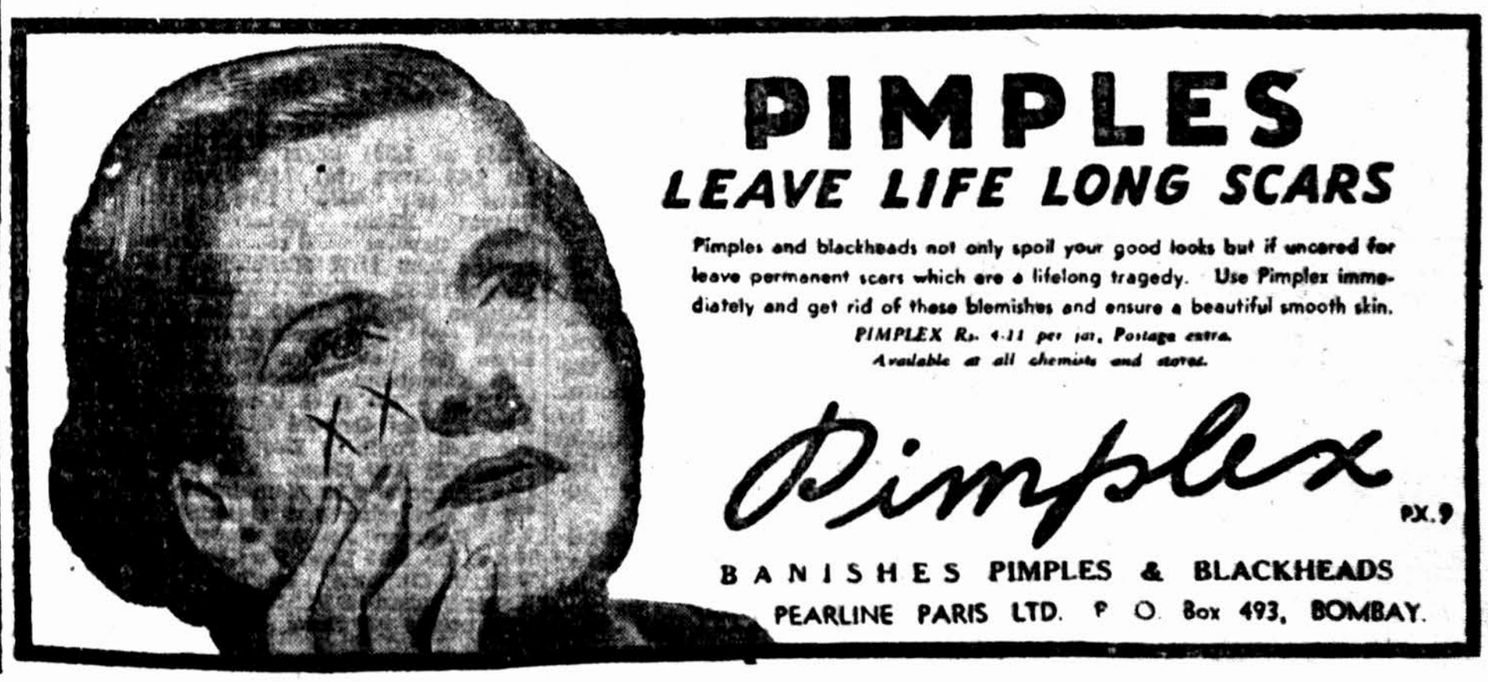
October	36.27
December	36.30
March	36.02

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK Sept. 6

United States price of foreign silver	90-1/8 cents

STUTTGART Sept. 6. (Reuter): Plans were being made to-day for a meeting of the Premiers of all German states in the four zones of occupation following the United States Secretary of States speech to-day demanding that the German people should run their own affairs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PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS,

17, Ezra Mansions, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Pre-war importers of Steel Files from U.S.A. are hereby informed that it has been decided to issue licences for import of Steel Files from U.S.A. in increased quantities. Intending importers may now apply to the undersigned for necessary import licence for the shipping period July 1946 to June 1947. It is essential that applications for licences must be accompanied by clear documentary evidence of imports In QUANTITY of Steel Files from U.S.A. in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by such documentary evidence. Applications received with incomplete particulars and/or not accompanied by documentary evidence of pre-war imports in quantity will be summarily rejected without further reference to the applicants.

C. K. RAY,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports.
(9592)

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2,000 Ships 'Tied Up' In U.S. Ports

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (APA): The strike of American Federation of Labour seamen has spread throughout the ports of the United States with 100,000 seamen leaving their jobs and many joining picket lines, which nearly 300,000 other workers are pledged not to cross.

The higher strike headquarters revealed that the greatest American maritime strike might reach international proportions with expressions of support from British, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Greek seamen.

A Union spokesman estimated that picket lines formed around New York have immobilised 534 ships: The Maritime Commission stated that only 334 ships are in port here but said 705 ships are tied up on the east coast including 157 foreign vessels, 106 of which are in New York.

The Seamen's Union estimated that 2,000 ships are tied up in other ports, including 350 in other Atlantic ports. 450 in Gulf of Mexico ports and 120 in west coast Ports.

The Pacific American Shipowners' Association urged President Truman to take immediate action to avert what it termed a major disaster.

Internal Explosion On Troopship

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. (Reuter): The 21,329 ton United States troopship "Edmund B. Alexander"—formerly the German luxury liner "America" radioed to New York today that its 826 passengers were safe after an internal explosion.

The ship had earlier flashed an S. O. S. from the North Sea off Bremerhaven, Germany, when the explosion crippled both its engines.

One hour later, it signalled "everything is all right" among its passengers were 663 army dependents, 69 army personnel and 78 war department civilian employees.

U. S. Shipping Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. (Reuter): The American shipping strike will be extended today to all New York Harbour tug boats manned by American federation of Labour seamen.

All activity in the Harbour with the exception of a few railway barge tugs will be stopped.

Union officials said that the tug boats would stop work in the afternoon and that about 2,200 boats would be involved.

Since the start of the strike, regarded as the worst in American maritime history, tug boats have towed barges carrying foodstuffs and other commodities, but have refused to help ocean going ships to enter or leave the Harbour.

SUIT FOR LIBEL BETWEEN CLOTH MERCHANTS

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar).

Mohanlal Goculdas. Plaintiff.

vs

The Cawnpore Mills Depot. Defendants.

The plaintiff carries on the business of a cloth merchant at the junction of Lohar Chawl and Crawford Market. Towards the end of June 1943, the plaintiff advertised a sale of goods stocked by him including Cawnpore plain towels at 12½ per cent of the labelled price. The defendants who were sole agents of the Elgin Mills Ld. in respect of these towels, caused the following to be published in a newspaper:—

"Some dealers in market advertise Cawnpore and Elgin products at cheaper rates, but do not supply at such prices, and try to pass off other inferior stuff. In case of any complaint in this respect please write to us".

And in another newspaper as follows:—

"Public is warned that some merchants at Crawford Market open "bona fide" sales and try to cheat the public by advertising false rates of the (goods of the) Cawnpore Mills; but really speaking they do not at all sell the goods to anybody at the rates printed in the advertisement. They argue with customers that they have exhausted their stock, or they try to pass off inferior goods for the goods of the Cawnpore (Mills) manufacture. In this connection if there be any complaint, please inform us in writing".

The plaintiff contended that these passages were libellous of him and claimed Rs. 25,000 as damages for the libel and other ancillary reliefs. The defence was "the rolled-up plea" of fair comment and justification.

After the hearing had proceeded for some days, counsel for the defendants conceded that in so far as the words complained of contained an allegation that the plaintiff passed of inferior goods for the goods of the Mills of Cawnpore, his client would not seek to justify that allegation and expressed his regret for having made the same. His client would, however, seek to show that he honestly believed and had reasonable grounds for believing that allegation to be true.

After the suit had again proceeded for some days more, counsel for the defendant stated that having regard to the above admission, the plea of justification must fail and his client was willing to pay Rs. 250 as damages and Rs. 4,000 towards the costs of the plaintiff. Counsel for the plaintiff having accepted this amount in full satisfaction of the suit, by consent of parties, his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 250 by way of damages and Rs. 4,000 for costs.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. M. P. Laud instructed by Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. M. Seervai and Mr. Purshottam Tricamdas instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the defendants.

AUSTERITY DASARA IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, Sept. 7, (A. P. I.): Dasara, which the ruler of the Mysore State celebrates in all pomp and pagentry, will, this year, be shorn of much of its splendour in view of scarcity conditions still prevailing in the State.

This national festival, which is regarded as the grandest and most gorgeous in India, attracts over a lakh of sightseers to Mysore City. To avoid rush and consequent dislocation of rationing arrangements it has been decided to drop the colourful State procession on "Vijayadasami Day".

Government had notified earlier that there would be no Dasara exhibition this year.

The celebration, which begins on September 26, thus, will be confined to ceremonials.

About Sales Tax

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In the press note issued on September 3, 1946, announcing certain decisions of the Government of Bombay in regard to the Sales Tax, the words "from 1947-48" were inadvertently omitted from the sentence "The Government has decided that the rules will be so altered as to provide that the payment of tax, accompanied by statement of taxable turnover, should be half-yearly and not quarterly." The sentence should be read as "The Government has decided that the rules will be so altered as to provide that the payment of tax, accompanied by statement of taxable turnover, should 'from 1947-48' be half-yearly and not quarterly."

Mahendra Pratap's Plea For Hindu-Muslim Unity

AKOLA, Sept. 5 (API): Raja Mahendra Pratap pleaded for Hindu-Muslim Unity addressing a meeting this evening. Without such a unity, he stated, the National Government would not be able to implement the plans of national reconstruction.

Raja Mahendra Pratap arrived here this morning from Bombay on his way to Nagpur

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

244 m 1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Keep Fit 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8.30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 9.0 Basheer Qawwal 9.15 Serene H. Doctor 9.30 D R Nimbargi 11.0 Film Music 11.30 Firoz Dastur 12.0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Lie 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Orchestral Concert 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 Kamalabai Barodekar 4.40 Serene H. Doctor 5.0 G G Kharadkar (Violin) 5.15 Basheer Qawwal 5.30 G S Vellapurkar 5.45 Topic of Day 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Marathi Rangabhoomi 6.30 Kamalabai Barodekar 7.0 B Manjrekar 7.15 Gajanan Nandram 7.30 Roshhan Ali 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Eran Par: Rojee Kharado Talk in Gujarati by T B Desai 8.45 Kavya-Vachan S K Kanetkar: Reads own poems 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Sound Insulation (Talk in English by N R Parikh) 10.0 Vilayat Khan 10.30 Firoz Dastur.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 12, 2002.
Muslim: Savval 11, 1365.
Parsi: Perverdin 5, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m. Sunset: 6-48 p.m.
Hightide: 10-34, 22-11.
Lowtide: 03-31, 16-40.

Today's Engagements

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: The Sunday evening Service will be held at 5 p.m. (S. T.), instead of 5-40 p.m., until further notice.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS, BOMBAY: The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes: Members and recruits are informed that there will be no parade, today, as Section 144 is in force; but all should be present at Noble Chamber, (3rd Floor), Fort, at 8-30 a.m., for an informal meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Psychism and Spirituality is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at 5 p.m., today, at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Opp. Flora Fountain.

F. A. HINDU COLONY: Lecture by Prof. S. C. Roy of Tata School of Social Sciences on "Blinds in India", at 4 p.m., today. Orchestra and variety entertainment at 5 p.m., at Worli Blind School.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ, BOMBAY: The elocution competition Part III which was to be held on Sunday, has been postponed.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN.: Lecture by Shri B. V. alias Mamasaheb Warerkar on Maharashtrachen Bhashakaran", at 6-30 p.m. Kirtan by Shri Pilubuva Vadujkar, at 9-30 p.m.

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY, BOMBAY: Will celebrate, under the auspices of Sree Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Matunga, the 60th Birthday Jayanthi of His Holiness Shri Sivananda Swamiji of Rikhikesh, Himalayas, on Sunday, the 8th September, 1946, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, today, at Bhuta Niwas, Near King's Circle, Matunga.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, at 9 a.m., today.

INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ASSN.: Adjourned Meeting of the Executive Board of the Association, at 9-30 a.m., today, at Jinnah Hall.

"C." WARD CONGRESS: Hindustani Class conducted at Gulabbhai Kanyashala opp. Kalbadevi Khadi Bhandar is closed due to disturbances in the city. As the examinations all postponed the classes will run from the September 11, at night.

MATUNGA PEOPLE'S PEACE COMMITTEE: Matunga people's peace committee formed at a meeting of Congress, Social and student workers of Matunga and Dadar held at Podar College, with Mr. K. A. Subramanian as Chairman, Messrs. M. Mahadevan and U. U. Bhatt as Secretaries, Mr. Natavarlal Shah as Treasurer has put in 200 volunteers at a time for maintaining peace and preventing any disturbances in the Dadar-Matunga locality. The Head Office of the Committee is at Podar College, open 24 hours, with first-aid and ambulance arrangement. The Police are extending co-operation Enquiry or complaints will be promptly attended to. (Tel. No. is 60868).

POSTAL NOTICE: Madhavbaug Post Office which was closed as a temporary measure due to 48 Hours' Curfew Order has been re-open with effect from September 7.

2-1/2 P.C. LOAN OF 1961: The Reserve Bank of India in a communique states:—Subscribers are informed that 2-1/2 per cent Loan 1961 Government Promissory Notes are now ready and will be delivered over the counter of the public debt office against the relative receipts duly discharged.

WADALA PEACE COMMITTEE: A joint meeting of Hindus and Muslims from Wadala was to form unity between the two communities a peace Committee was formed with Seth Ahmed Dada and R. N. Pednakar, as joint presidents; and Seth Mahmed Bashir and Mr. M. K. Shetty, as Jt. Vice-Presidents.

RELIEF CENTRE AT DADAR: A Rescue Camp is opened by the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee Dadar in Noor Building Tulsi Pipe Road Opp Dadar B. B. Station to give relief to persons of any community in distress. Arrangements have also been made to give medical relief and Legal aid.

MARWADI RELIEF COMMITTEE: Rescue Centres:—To give shelter to the panic stricken persons rescue centres are conducted by the Marwadi Relief Committee at Seth Nathuram Ramnarain Wadi; Seth Singhania Wadi; and The Panchayati Wadi. The Committee undertakes the work of shifting persons residing in the dangerous localities and attending passengers at the Railway Stations. Please ring up Nos. 30648 and No. 23724 or see personally if any help is required. The Committee appeals earnestly to public to help it by giving their full co-operation by enlisting themselves as volunteers and donating as much money as possible for the Rescue and the Relief work.

A. I. R.: On Monday, (September 9), 5-45 p.m. Dr. Jal Balsara will broadcast a talk in English from A. I. R. Bombay on "A plea for housing".

POSTAL NOTIFICATION: Owing to riots and curfew orders in several parts in Bombay, delivery of telegrams in affected areas is subject to serious delay.

Rajaji's Assurance

No Rejoicing Till Muslims Join Government

MADRAS, Sept. 7, (API): "We have accepted a hard and arduous task by entering the Interim Government. We would do our utmost to allay the fears and suspicions of our Muslim brethren and enable them to join the New Government", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari speaking at a reception in his honour at Theogaroyangar on the eve of his departure to Delhi to take up office as the Industries and Supplies Member of the Government of India.

The Muslim League leaders were down-hearted at present, he said, because they felt that the British had handed on the power to Congress hands. They were mistaken in holding that view, affirmed Mr. Rajagopalachari. It was a fact that notwithstanding the obstructionist tactics of the Muslim League, the Britishers had transferred the responsibility of governing India to Indian hands. He expressed the hope that the Leaguers would soon realise that and change their attitude and join hands with them to share the responsibility of governing their country for the common good of all Indians

Mr. Rajagopalachari added that there would not be rejoicing in the country until their Muslim brothers shared responsibility with them, took part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and drew up a new constitution for the country.

Referring to strikes in various parts of the country Mr. Rajagopalachari said that if the workers really wanted to improve their lot, they should abstain from strikes and allow time for the Government to settle down. For a Government to function efficiently, there should be alround co-operation, and there should be no strikes or other impediments in the way

BENARES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STRIKE

BENARES, Sept. 6 (API).—More than four out of five thousand students of the Benares Hindu University have abstained themselves from classes today.

The strike is in sympathy with students of Mining and Metallurgical College who since September 4 have refused to attend classes until their grievances were redressed. Their grievances include employment of adequate and more efficient teaching staff, expansion and modernisation of Library and Laboratory. Construction of separate college building and reservation of more hostel accommodation.

Students of the Engineering College have not joined the strike.

MARSHALL'S PEACE PROPOSALS FOR CHINA

NANKING, Sept. 7. (A.P.A.): The Communist Leader, General Chou En Lai, sent an urgent dispatch to his party headquarters last night requesting instructions regarding a new China peace proposal by General George C. Marshall and American Ambassador Leighton Stuart.

The proposal promised that the American Envoys would make every effort to effect a military settlement in China if the Communists agree immediately to serve on the State Council Committee.

General Marshall left for a conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Kuling in an attempt to gain a definite Government commitment towards a nation-wide cease fire agreement.

The Communists earlier insisted that Chiang agree to proclaim an armistice as soon as the committee reached an understanding but he refused.

CHINESE ENTER CHIHFENG?

PEIPING, Sept. 6, (UPA): Authoritative military quarters today said that Chinese Nationalists have entered Chihfeng, the last Communist stronghold in Jehol Province and are mopping up the rear-guards covering the withdrawal of the main Communist forces.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Social Welfare said that fierce fighting is still going on inside Chihfeng.

Mass Starvation Deaths In Hunan And Kawangsi

NANKING, Sept. 7. (Reuter): In spite of the efforts of the C. N. R. R. A. (Chinese Section of the U. N. R. R. A.), probably ten thousand people died of starvation in Hunan and the same number in Kawangsi according to T. S. Tsiang Director-General of the C. N. R. R. A.

He told the C. N. R. R. A. National Conference that the U. N. R. R. A.'s partial failure to meet all the needs of the starving Chinese was due to faulty organisation, lack of transport and lack of funds.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Views

Majestic: 3rd Week
PLATONIC LOVE

Abdulla Productions' HAMJOLI presents a story that champions platonic love and proves that such a relationship can and does exist. However, do not get away with the idea that this film is the last word in modernity—for, while the main theme is certainly up-to-date, the rest of it is rather old-fashioned

Jairaj and Noorjehan head a cast consisting of Gulam Mohamed, Jillloobai and Majit Abdool

★

Roxy: 12th Week
WAR OR PEACE?

Director Winayak has, very cleverly, turned Prafulla Pictures' SUBHADRA into a lively debating ground for the contrary ideals of war and peace. The picture depict a chapter from mythology which is used as an allegory to modern times.

Shanta Apte plays the title role, looking all the time like a maid-servant rather than an ancient aristocrat. Prem Adib, peer among actors, brings to the role of Krishna the same spirituality that he conferred on his portrayal of Ram Ishwarlal is also to be found in the cast.

★

New West End: 6th Week
LAST OF THE RAJPUTS

Jayant Desai's MAHRANA PRATAP presents the story of the valiant fight against the Moghuls offered by Rana Pratap Singh. Defeated on the battle-field, his escape is aided by his remorseful deserter-brother. Thus the gallant ruler lives to face his Moghul foe, albeit in the garb of a beggar.

Salvi plays the name role, and is supported by Kurshid, Ishwarlal and Mubarak

News

RAM GOPAL—IDOL OF THE DANCING WORLD

Passing through Bombay, is that world-famous dance-artiste Ram Gopal, than whom there is no better exponent of the 'tandava' aspects of Bharata Natya. Ever since I wrote about his intended cultural mission to the U. S. A., dance fans have been clamouring to know when he would start on his tour.

For the benefit of all such persons, let me explain that in the show business, particularly in these abnormal times, things do not always turn out to plan, and postponements have often to be made due to no fault of the artiste. In the present case, Ram Gopal has to overcome such difficulties as finding passages for a troupe of thirty, arranging dollar facilities etc. When these have been dealt with, he will sail across the seas.

TO DANCE IN BOMBAY

In the meantime, I have news that will please all local dance enthusiasts: Starting from OCTOBER 11, Ram Gopal and his troupe of thirty, will give dance recitals for ONE FULL WEEK. Shevanti and Tara Choudhary, who have been receiving training at Gopal's dance studio in Bangalore, and who accompanied him to Ceylon on his recent successful tour there, will be his chief partners.

The programme, each day will consist of Bharata Natya items—one of which will be a pure Bharat Natya ballet—and also Kathakali, Kathak and Manipuri numbers.

All dance-lovers may now get ready for a delightful treat

—SARDI.

17 INDONESIANS KILLED BY INDIAN BATTALION

BATAVIA, Sept. 6 (Reuter): An Indian battalion killed 17 Indonesians, wounded 14 and took 30 prisoners in a clash near Medan, Sumatra, after being sniped by Indonesians while travelling by train, a British spokesman said to-day.

The Indians who suffered seven casualties later cleared the area.

SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR 'WAR CRIMES'

BATAVIA, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Captain Sonai, a Japanese and the first person to be charged with war crimes in Batavia was sentenced to death by a temporary military court here today.

He was charged with physical and mental cruelty to internees including British and Australians

"Alexander Not To Replace Pethick-Lawrence"

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI): The "United Press of India" understands on reliable authority that there is no truth in the press report that Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty, is taking the place of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, who is described as "more than ever vigorous and alert in mind'.

It can be said with some certainty that Sir Stafford Cripps will leave the Board of Trade and become Mr. Atlee's "Roving Minister". This has given rise to a report that he may make another trip to India when the Constituent Assembly meets next month.

Mrs. Pandit To Leave India On September 15

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (UPI): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit revealed to the 'United Press of India' yesterday that she would be leaving India on September 15 for America via the United Kingdom and would be away for one month.

Mrs. Pandit, who is leaving for Lucknow to-day, will return to Delhi after a couple of days.

Deep Underwater Atom Bomb Test Postponed

WASINGTON, Sept. 7, (Reuter): President Truman has directed an indefinite postponement of the deep underwater Atom Bomb test which had been planned for next spring, it was officially announced here today.

C. P. PASSES BILL TO DEAL WITH COMMUNAL GOONDAS

Premier Allays Leaguers' Apprehensions

NAGPUR, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bauff Shah, leader of the Muslim League party said earlier that his party was opposed to the bill being rushed through into law at one sitting of the House in such a hasteacy. The argument of the Leaguers was in his view, there was no such urgenthat the bill might create reasonable apprehension in the minds of the minority communities in the province, and Muslims in particular, about the intentions of the majority community. Further, powers under the bill might be used as a political weapon against the parties which were not with the Congress Party.

Replying to these objections Premier Shukla said that the provisions of the bill passed would be applicable to the goondas both among Hindus and Muslims and assured the House that the legislation was not directed against any political party.

Considering the communal situation in some of the neighbouring provinces the Premier thought it was necessary to enact a bill immediately to deal with the goondas who were responsible for communal troubles. The situation at present was such he said that the Government considered it essential to take powers without delay by this legislation.

The House adjourned for the day after enacting the bill into law.

COMMUNALISM AMONG WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): The General Secretary of the All-India Railway Muslim Employees League, Mr. Chiragh Khan has complained of "an anti-Muslim drive launched by Hindu officials of the railways since the Muslim League declared August 16 as a peaceful day of protest". He says that this will not be taken by Muslim railwaymen lying down and if the authorities want to avoid serious trouble they must at once stop this oppression and victimisation of Muslim employees.

Mr. Chiragh Khan adds: "The Muslim employees who gave shelter and relief to many Hindus during the Calcutta riots and attended to their work at great personal risk are being subjected to a systematic and vigorous plan of victimisation. Muslim railwaymen are told to go to 'Pakistan" they are threatened with removal from service. They are forced to join the Congress-owned unions"

Mr. Chiragh Khan refers to certain alleged instances of harassment of Muslim Railway employees at Amingaon and Lalmonirhat and calls upon Muslim railwaymen to act with patience and not to take any step in haste. "The matter is receiving a close attention of our leaders." He adds.

MILLIONAIRE MILLOWNER JAILED

Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, Agent of Sholapur Mills, was sentenced to undergo 1 month rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonmen for a week by the Hon. Mr. Justice Sen and Hon. Justice Gajendragadkar at the Bombay High Court.

The accused was first charged before the First Class City Magistrate at Sholapur, under clause 18 (2) of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order and he was acquitted here. Against this acquittal, the Government of Bombay filed an appeal before the High Court.

According to the prosecution it appears that the accused purchased between December 2, 1942 and February 15, 1943 some 5,892½ yards of cloth from the Sholapur Mills and that he continued to hold this stock which was in excess of his normal requirements, contrary to the provisions of the Cloth Control Order.

Rangoon Police Strike Continues

RANGOON, Sept. 7, (A. P. I.): The strike by 2,500 constables and sub-inspectors of Rangoon police entered its second day today with no prospect of immediate settlement.

The strikers demands were discussed today at a meeting between the Commissioner of police and the representatives of the strikers. It was agreed that the strikers should appoint representatives to discuss the question of increased allowances with Government. The strikers' remaining demands have not yet been considered.

Germany Will Play Off Her Protectors

PARIS, Sept. 7. (Reuter): Mr. Byrnes has "cut the ground from under Russia's feet", is he concensus of French opinion on American policy on Germany announced by the United States Secretary of State in his Stuttgart speech.

The extreme Right Wing paper "Epoque" declares: "The Germans will play off their protectors one against another until the day comes when freed from control they can ask their protectors to deploy their good offices elsewhere".

Scheduled Castes Satyagraha Near C. P. Assembly Buildings

NAGPUR, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Two hundred and forty-seven members, including 15 women, of the Scheduled Castes Federation courted arrest today in Satyagraha near the Assembly building.

All the persons were released late in the evening after the Assembly had adjourned.

It was officially stated this evening that persons who are not from Nagpur are continuing their demonstration daily in batches of three or four.

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Everybody in the cricket world of India must be happy to hear the news that Vinoo Mankad has earned the distinction of being the first Indian Cricketer to score the double, namely 1,000 runs and 100 wickets, in a season in England. He deserves to be heartily congratulated on his magnificent efforts. There is no doubt that he would have attained this honour long ago, were he given a fixed place in the batting order and properly supported in the field when bowling. Personally he set a fine example as a fieldsman too. But this was not followed by the others as well as it deserved.

In Vinoo we have now the best and most reliable all-rounder in the country—and one of the best in the world at large. Young as he is, he has many years of cricket before him. We hope his services as a player and a Coach will be fully utilised by the powers that be in the future.

LESSON OF THE TOUR.

The tour of our cricketers are practically at an end. They will be returning home within a couple of weeks. I have no doubt the passage difficulty will be solved ere long. They have a strenuous season—more strenuous than they have ever experienced in their lives. The weather and the climatic conditions which allowed them only 15 days uninterrupted play during the season lasting over four months, hardly helped to make the tour pleasant. But they have gained experience which will stand them in good stead in the years to come In fact it will be immensely helpful to India for future tours, if full advantage is taken of the lessons just learnt.

CONCEIT KNOCKED OUT.

In a way I am glad that the high opinion which some of our leading batsmen and bowlers held about themselves has been thoroughly smashed. They should realise that they are still far behind even the war-worn cricketers of England. The double and treble centuries which they boasted about on the batsman's paradise at the Brabourne Stadium, were not forthcoming for the asking on English wickets. The bowlers who were regarded to be of the top class, were also found wanting. The worst exhibition was, however, given in the fielding department. With their conceit knocked out, I hope our players will now try to make the best use of their experience and improve their game accordingly. This will incidentally help the game in this country as a whole.

IMPORTATION OF COACHES.

The newly-elected President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, A. S. de Mello, appears to be making great efforts to improve our bowling. Coaches will be imported from England shortly to coach some or our promising bowlers in different parts of the country. Palsy Hendren, 'Bill' Winsley are said to have been already engaged for the purpose. This is no doubt a move in the right direction. But what I am afraid is that it will remain an eye-wash. Unless and until the power-politics which now pervades the Con rolling body gives place to a real desire to improve the state of affairs nothing will happen. If de Mello and his friends were really anxious to send the best combination to England then its shape would have been altogether different.

Without going further, I would only point out the case of D. G. Phadkar. This youngster was being coached as a bowler in particular by no less a player than Homi Vajifdar who entertains a very high opinion on the abilities of his pupil in this regard. But the conspirators kept him out for reasons best known to themselves. Had they selected him he would certainly have fared much better than Sohoni. At any rate the experience he would have gained would have been useful to him and Indian cricket in the years to come.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE GAME

It is all very well to talk in terms of coaching and encouraging our youngsters—the promising players from schools and colleges. Everybody would agree that this is an essential factor in the progress of the game. But what is even more important today is that our cricket needs to be thoroughly overhauled and reorganised on a sound basis. Just fancy that all these years of cricket Bombay is still playing her matches on the old antiquated system. We have heard a lot about the introduction of the League System. But it does not seem that it will see the light of day before Doomsday.

I have suggested to M. S. Duleepsinhji that he should see to it that the most interesting matches in this tournament should be held at the Stadium every week-end and during the holidays. Let the Stadium be used for the purpose it was built—and not for drinking, dancing and gambling. I am waiting to see the materialisation of this suggestion in the near future.

BETTER USE OF RANJI TROPHY.

Then the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy should also be played on the League's basis in its early stages. How can any province or association—or its players—improve if it plays only one or two matches in a whole year. They must play each other first and then the leading side should meet the top teams of other zones either on the league or knock-out basis.

Let me make it clear that these matches will be of a different type altogether from the Zonal Quadrangular. In the case of the Ranji Trophy, only individual associations play one another, while in the Zonal tournament, players are selected from each zone comprising several associations

It is a pity that the simple question of transferring Maharashtra to the South Zone from the west is still hanging fire. If this is done the congestion on the West zone will be somewhat relieved and the south will be greatly strengthened.

POSTPONE WEST INDIAN VISIT.

While all this reorganisation and coaching remains to be done it would have been far better if the visit of the team from West Indies was postponed to a later date. As it is, our players will return home after a strenuous tour. They will need rest, indead of another period of hectic time. Then there is the question of sending a team to Australia next year. I wonder if our players will be able to spare so much time again then. It must be remembered that these players are not professionals. They are engaged in different avocations in life. Would they be able to obtain leave again and again. I know that the players themselves are very keen and anxious to play. But this aspect of the question needs serious consideration Also I submit that if our players are engaged in playing matches only, they will have little time to cultivate and fortify their individual games. The question of reorganisation will also have to be postponed. So this visit should be dropped for the time being.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

VINOO MANKAD'S DISTINCTION. LESSONS OF THE TOUR. CONCEIT KNOCKED OUT. IMPORTATION OF COACHES. REORGANISATION OF THE GAME. BETTER USE OF RANJI TROPHY. POSTPONE WEST INDIAN VISIT.

Is It True?

That South Africans have refused to entertain the Rugger team from New Zealand, because a couple of coloured players may be included in it?

That the Afrikanders believe that they may lose their prestige—and white pigment—if they have bodily contact with coloured folks?

That the Springboks are afraid of defeats at the hands of coloured peoples because their superiority complex may be knocked out of them?

That they think that the best way to promote true sporting spirit and brotherly feeling in the world is by segregating themselves from the basis of sport—equality and brotherhood?

That they may boycott the next World Olympic Games because they are likely to be licked by coloured men from other parts of the world?

That the rulers of the W.I.F.A. have refused to issue a ban against South African whites at the Cooperage, because they feel that Indians ought to overlook the oppression and humiliation at the hands of their compatriots?

That the approach of prohibition has given jitters to many non-playing sportsmen because they are afraid of their wisdom being bottled up by it?

That some of the clubs may go bankrupt because many of their members may leave them in the absence of their chief source of entertainment?

That the bootlegging industry may flourish on a colossal scale after the advent of prohibition, because of these so-called sportsmen would give it all the fillip necessary for the purpose?

That poor mugs are proud to be classified in the category of royalties as they revel in the sport of Kings—horse racing?

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WHY REJOICE IN KILLING?

Hindus Must Die Without Retaliation, Says Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (API): Mahatma Gandhi spoke on two matters to the audience after prayers this evening.

First he said he had heard that people were sending hundreds of telegrams daily to the Viceroy and to Pandit Jawaharlal. He wanted to tell them that this was foolish waste of money as also of the Viceroy and Jawaharlal's precious time. Time was when the Viceroy was all powerful and could do everything. But now he had of his own free will relegated his powers to the Cabinet of which, like the King of England, he was constitutional head.

Mahatma Gandhi then returned to the continued strife in Bombay. He did so with a heavy heart, he confessed. He did not know who killed whom. But it was tragic that some people even rejoiced that Hindus were now strong enough to kill in return those who tried to kill them. Such revenge was folly. He would far rather that Hindus died without retaliation for that was the only way to quench the fire of hatred.

Mahatma Gandhi brought his discourse to an end by expressing sorrow at the "Qaid-e-azami's" utterance. He was the leader of a powerful organization and it behoved him to weigh every word he spoke.

BOSE PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Advisory Board Formed To Look After Mica Trade Interests

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Member in charge of Works, Mines and Power in the Interim Government, envisaged a co-ordinated policy to ensure conservation and utilisation to the fullest advantage mineral wealth in the country, opening this morning an exploratory conference of the Government of India with representatives of the Mica Trade and Industry. Representatives of the Provincial Governments were also present.

"We should take steps," Mr. Bose added, "to utilise our raw materials ourselves and with that end in view examine the possibilities of starting manufacturing concerns in different parts of India".

During the discussions the conference favoured Mr. Bose's proposal for setting up of an Interim Advisory Board to look after the questions of grading and classification of Mica and training of proper personnel for the industry.

The conference adjourned for tomorrow.

LOSS OF RS. 9 CRORES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API).—Preliminaries to the suggested abolition of the Salt Tax are understood to have been largely completed

A senior member of the Central Board of Revenue has investigated the financial consequences of its abolition. Full data are therefore in the possession of the Interim Government and it is considered likely that as soon as the new Finance Member Dr. Mathai arrives, a final decision will be taken.

The loss of revenue, it has been stated, would be of the order of Rs. 9 crores a year.

BANGKOK, Sept. 6. (Reuter): The first Chinese Ambassador to Siam, Mr. Li Tieth Tsing, arrived here today.

Auchinleck Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (API): Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived by air last night from the U. K. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. D. W. Reid, commanding Tenth Indian Division, Lt.-Col. S. S. Hamid, the C.-in-C.'s Private Secretary and his personal staff

During his stay in Britain, the C.-in-C. took part in the Conference of Military Commanders called by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

Syamaprosad For Delhi

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee left for Delhi by air today to attend a meeting of the archaeological board of the Governmtnt of India of which he is a member.

Dr. Mookerjee will, it is learnt, take this opportunity to discuss the present situation in Bengal with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member of the Government of India.

Khwaja Nazimuddin also left by the same plane for Delhi to attend the meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council of Action.

RUSSIA SUPPORTS BULGARIAN DEMANDS ON AEGEAN SEA

Frontier Issues Dominate Committee Meeting Of Peace Conference

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Frontier issues dominated to-night's committee meetings of the Peace Conference with Russia and Yugoslavia strongly supporting the Bulgarian demands for outlet to the Aegean Sea, and Hungary opposing the Czech demands for Hungarian territory on the Danube south bank facing Bratislava.

M. Nicolas Novikov, the Soviet Delegate, told the Bulgarian Political and territorial Committee that the Soviet categorically opposed the Greek claim for frontier adjustments with Bulgaria as one which "would make the vital political and economic centres of Bulgaria strategically vulnerable."

On the other hand, Russia advocated careful consideration of the Bulgarian amendment which would confirm Bulgaria's possession of Western Thrace—claimed by Greece—and give her an outlet to the Aegean Sea.

YUGOSLAV DENUNCIATION

M. Mosha Pijada, the Yugoslav Delegate, in a wordy denunciation of Greece's "imperial claims" demanded the right of self-determination for the people of "Aegean Macedonia" belonging to Greece.

Greece, he declared, had tendencies to push towards the north "which are dangerous for world peace." "Under its present regime, Greece has thus become a dangerous source of trouble in the Balkan Peninsula."

The Greek Delegate was asked to speak at the next meeting of the Committee. Yugoslavia also supported Czechoslavakia in her demand for Hungarian territory on the Hungarian south bank of the Danube opposite Slovak, the capital of Bratislava.

The Hungarian Delegate told the Hungarian Political Committee that Bratislava has always expanded on the northern bank of the Danube and the area now demanded had never been inhabited by Slovaks.

New Zealand suggested that a subcommittee of three should go to the spot for investigations.

Three countries—Poland, Yugoslavia and Belgium—to-night supported their reparations' claims on Italy before the Italian Economic Committee.

Poland suggested that her claims should be met by wiping out Poland's pre-war debt to Italy.

Belgium advocated a reparations settlement taking into account both the damage suffered and Italy's capacity to pay. The Belgian Delegate said that Belgium realised that countries like Yugoslavia, which had suffered much damage, should be specially considered.

For Yugoslavia, M. Vladimir Simitch, attacked what he called a tendency to overlook or ignore the part played by Italy in the Italo-German aggression.

"We consider that Italy is able to pay Yugoslavia to the extent of our reparations' claim of 1,300,000,000 dollars," he said.

That is only one-ninth of the damage inflicted and only one-twentieth part of the expenditure incurred by Italy in reparations to take up a war of aggression."

SOUTH TYROL WILL REMAIN ITALIAN

Direct negotiations between the Austrian and Italian representatives in Paris have resulted in complete agreement on the future status of the German speaking population of South Tyrol. Sylvain Mangeot "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent, learned to-night.

Under the draft treaty with Italy, South Tyrol will remain Italian territory despite the energetic pleas of Austria.

The Agreement gives South Tyrol a high degree of local regional autonomy both legislative and executive.

U. S. AND BRITISH POLICY IN GERMANY.

PARIS, Sept. 7. (Reuter): The first official reaction among the members of the British Delegation to the Paris Conference last night confirmed the view that British and United States policy in Germany is becoming increasingly co-ordinated as a result of the economic fusion of the British and the United States zones, writes Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

British officials endorsed the main point in Mr. Byrnes' economic arguments, sharing the view that if Germany cannot be economically administered as a whole, the whole economic provisions of the Potsdam Agreement will have to be re-examined. Britain, they said, had always been in favour of some kind of federal constitution for Germany. They also agreed with Mr. Byrnes that some kind of Provisional Central Government in Germany is becoming increasingly necessary.

Greek Plane Shot Down Over Yugoslavia

Belgrade Radio Makes Charges Of Provocation

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Greek Army and Air Force General Staffs issued a Communique tonight on the alleged shooting down of a Greek plane over Yugoslav territory. It ends by dismissing the incident as "unimportant".

Hit by anti-aircraft fire, the pilot landed in Guevgeli area, Yugoslavia, unaware that he was on foreign soil, the Communique said. The aircraft did not carry a camera, it was added.

PROVOCATION

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Allegations of provocation were made tonight by Belgrade radio when commenting on the reported shooting down of a Greek plane over Yugoslav territory. The radio gave the Yugoslav version of earlier reports today concerning this.

The radio said that the plane, which was shot down was one of two Greek Spitfires which flew over Yugoslav territory from the direction of Greece, and that the second plane circled round the crashed machine and fired several bursts of machinegun fire.

The shot plane was armed with four machineguns and two other guns and carried ammunition, the radio alleged.

After saying that there was also a third plane, the radio added, "Only after intervention of our ground defences did the other two planes turn back over the frontier.

"It is not known whether our defences suffered any losses.

"From documents found in the wreckage and from evidence given by the captured pilot, it is established that the flight was prepared long in advance for provocation of incidents.

"According to material which is in possession of the authorities, several similar violations of Yugoslav territory have been carried out recently.

PATTERSON MEETS TITO

FRANKFURT, Sept. 6 (Reuter): The United States Ambassador in Belgrade, Mr. Richard Patterson, had an interview lasting three quarters of an hour with the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, the American News Service in Germany stated today.

The subject of discussion was the claim put forward by the United States over the shooting down of American planes over Yugoslavia on August 9 and 19.

RIOTING IN TRIESTE

TRIESTE, Sept. 6. (Reuter): Rioting broke out to-night in Muggia, south of Trieste, in the Anglo-American zone when 50 Americans and 25 British soldiers broke up a pro-Tito procession.

The soldiers used rifle butts in the 90-minute fight to clear the narrow streets of the small town.

Two American soldiers were slightly injured.

Two arrests have so far been made.

The procession planned to march from "the People's House" on the outskirts of the town to the centre. One demonstrator a girl was struck on the head.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY CONTROL BOARD

Seven Members Appointed

LONDON, Sept. 5. (Reuter): The composition of the board which is to run the British iron and steel industry until the Government frames plans for its public control was announced by the Ministry of Supply tonight.

The board will consist of seven members: an independent chairman, two trade unionists, two owners' representatives, a Government finance expert and a member with general experience of the industry.

The chairman, whose job will be a full-time one and one of the best-paid in Britain at £ 8,500 (Rs. 1,112,000) a year, is Sir Archibald Forbes, Directors of Spillers, the famous firm of dog food manufacturers. Forty-three-year-old Sir Archibald was during the war the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

The other members of the board will be only part-time workers and will receive £ 1,000 a year.

An appointment which is regarded as of special interest in view of concern that has been shown in some quarters over international effects of the British steel nationalisation is that of a tariff expert as one of the owners' representatives He is Mr Richard Mather Chairman and Managing Director of the Skinningrove Iron Company who was technical director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company between 1930 and 1940 and, in 1923 and 1924 was technical adviser to the Indian Tariff Board.

The first of the Board's job will be to get modernisation of industry, estimated to cost £ 168,000,000 under way.

Sidky Pasha Makes Report On Sudan Question

Hopes To Form New Cabinet After Farouk's Return

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, said here today that he would submit a report on the Sudan question to Lord Stansgate, Leader of the British team in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty revision talks, when Lord Stansgate returned from his eastern Mediterranean tour.

No note regarding the Sudan was presented by the British after the last British proposals were unanimously rejected by the Egyptian delegation, he said.

The Sudan question was reported to be one of the main stumbling blocks to agreement between Britain and Egypt with Egypt seeking sovereignty over the Nile valley.

Sidky Pasha said that he believed King Farouk would arrive here from Cyprus tomorrow, after his Mediterranean cruise, and that he would then tender his Cabinet's resignation.

He hoped, he said, that the King would ask him to form a new government, and he would then present the names of his new colleagues and the new Cabinet's programme.

London Indians To Stand United

India League Agrees To Co-operate With Swaraj House

LONDON, Sept. 6. (Reuter) The India League has received a cable from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informing them that the League's General Secretary Mr. V K Krishna Menon is ill in hospital in India and that his return to Britain has been delayed stated Dr H K Handoo, a prominent member of the India League Central Indian Committee today

The illness of Mr Krishna Menon has upset the plans which the India League had drawn up for a conference of delegates from all branches of the India League of Great Britain to be held at the end of September. The delegates were to have met in London and considered the Indian situation in the light of the formation of the Indian Interim Government led by Pandit Nehru.

The news of the conference explains a statement issued today by the Swaraj House, another Indian organisation devoted to the cause of India's independence Signed by the Swaraj House Secretary, Dr. K. D. Kumria the statement says: "We approached the India League and suggested that a public meeting of Indian and British sympathisers should be held under the joint auspices of the Swaraj House and India League."

After consulting his friends, co-workers and members of the Central Indian Committee of the India League, Dr Handoo replied that they could not comply with the request of the Swaraj House.

Dr. Handoo stated today: "As we had made arrangements to hold our delegates meeting at which British and Indian supporters of the India League would be present, it was useless to join in a joint public meeting as well What we told the Swaraj House was that we could not agree to their suggestion at present They have omitted two words 'at present' from their statement and they make all the difference."

The fact that the India League has agreed in principle to co-operate at some future date is something new. In the past attempts made by the Swaraj House to hold meetings in conjunction with the India League have failed as have suggestions that the two organisations should federate in the interests of unity

Bombay Bell For Church In Lidice

LONDON, Sept. 7. (Reuter): A Czech News Agency report reaching here states that a bell sent by the people of Bombay for a church in the rebuilt village of Lidice will be on view in the exhibition of Lidice recalls in the Czech capital of Prague. Lidice was destroyed by the Germans during the war.

MATTER FOR GREAT REJOICING

Shariar's Welcome To Interim Govt.

BATAVIA, Sept. 7, (Reuter): Dr. Sutan Shariar, the Indonesian Prime Minister, in a statement congratulating Pandit Nehru on the attainment of self-Government for India said. "For my people and Government every forward step towards complete independence of India is a matter for great rejoicing. Your many friends throughout Indonesia are especially hopeful as the conduct of external affairs is in your hands It is our honest conviction that India and Indonesia will be able to co-operate more closely for their mutual benefit and also that, or mankind."

Madras Reception To "C. R."

MADRAS, September 7, (A. P. I.): To meet Mr. C Rajagopalachari, Mr. K Srinivasan, Editor of "The Hindu", gave tea party this afternoon There was a representative gathering of prominent citizens including the Mayor of Madras and editors of most of the local newspapers.

Mr. Rajagopalachari who looked much improved in health was heartily congratulated.

He is leaving Madras for Delhi by air on Monday morning

Legislators Granted Leave

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Sept. 7.

Religion and business have claimed the attention of two Bombay M.L.As. and they have been taken away from their legislature duties. Mr. S. G. Songaonker (Bombay City North) has sailed for Europe yesterday and Mr. Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakim (Nasik) is leaving three days later for holy Mecca for pilgrimage. The Assembly to-day granted both of them leave of absence for three months.

Soviet Search For Atom Bomb

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7, (Reuter): A vast net work of research centres and laboratories spread throughout the Soviet Union is working on secrets of atomic energy, a usually well informed American expert on Soviet affairs who has just completed a visit to the Soviet Union, disclosed here today, cables Eric Downton, Reuter's Moscow correspondent now in Stockholm.

Directing the research is M. Pavlovitch Beria, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and former Commissar for Home Affairs, he said

M. Beria gave up his duties as Home Commissar several months ago and no hint has since been given publicly in the Soviet Union about his new duties

The American expert said that he had his information on "excellent authority." "Billions of roubles" were earmarked for atomic research in which scientists were searching for the method of producing atomic bomb, he said. They were striving to fulfil the promise of the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov that "we will have atomic bomb and other things as well."

Equal attention was probably being given to possible peaceful uses of atomic energy and research into cosmic rays and heavy water closely related to atomic energy research, the expert said.

He was convinced he said, that Soviet scientists already knew most of the theoretical aspects of Nuclear Fission and that they would create mechanical apparatus and develop technical knowledge in "not too far distant future."

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA PERTURBED

Maharaj Singh To Convene Communal R. T. C.

MOMBASA, September 7, (APA). Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, non-official Christian leader of the Indian delegation to East Africa to study the new East African immigration laws, who has met Indians, Europeans and Africans of all shades and religions told the "Associated Press of America" in an interview that Indians of all sections are perturbed.

On the surface, he said, a section of Indians feel that the proposed laws are not in the interests of residents and prospective settlers.

Resident Muslims have partly dissociated themselves from the delegation but Sir Maharaj Singh hopes to institute a round-table conference of Muslims and Hindus in Nairobi.

PARIS NIGHTMARE

ATHENS, Sept. 7, (A.P.A.): George Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece when the country was liberated in 1944, to-day described the Paris peace conference as "A nightmare which depicts a peace conference following an Axis victory".

Conquer Spirit Of Discord

(Continued from Page 9)

denial of freedom anywhere must endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and war. We are particularly interested in the emancipation of colonial and dependent countries and peoples, and in the recognition in theory and practice of equal opportunities for all races.

We repudiate utterly the Nazi doctrine of racialism, wheresoever and in whatever from it may be practised. We seek no dominion over others and we claim no privileged position over other peoples. But we do claim equal and honourable treatment for our people wherever they may go, and we cannot accept any discrimination against them.

The world, in spite of its rivalries and hatreds and inner conflicts, moves inevitably towards closer co-operation and the building up of a World Commonweal h. It is for this one world that Free India will work, a world in which there is the free co-operation of free peoples and no class or group exploits another.

WARNING TO SOUTH AFRICA

In spite of our past history of conflict, we hope that an independent India will have friendly and co-operative relations with England and the countries of the British Commonwealth. But it is well to remember what is happening in one part of the Commonweal h to-day.

In South Africa racialism is the State doctrine and our people are putting up a heroic struggle against the tyranny of a racial minority. If this racial doctrine is going to be tolerated, it must inevitably lead to vast conflicts and world disaster.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA

We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs. We trust that this tremendous responsibility will be utilised for the furtherance of peace and human freedom everywhere. To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union, which also carries a vast responsibility for shaping world events, we send greeting. They are our neighbours in Asia and inevitably we shall have to undertake many common tasks and have much to do with each other.

We are of Asia and the peoples of Asia are nearer and closer to us than others. India is so situated that she is the pivot of western, southern and South-East Asia. In the past her culture flowed to all these countries. They came to her in many ways. Those contacts are being renewed and future is bound to see a closer union between Indian and South-East Asia on the one side, and Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab World on the west. To the furtherance of that close association of free countries we must devote ourselves. India has followed with anxious interest the struggle of the Indonesians for freedom and to them we send our good wishes.

China, that mighty country, with a mighty past, our neighbour has been our friend through the ages and that friendship will endure and grow. We earnestly hope that her present troubles will end soon and a united and democratic China will emerge, playing a great part in the furtherance of world peace and progress.

THOSE COMMON & FORGOTTEN MEN

I have not said anything about our domestic policy, nor at this stage do I wish to do so. But that policy will inevitably have to be governed by the principles by which we have stood all these years. We shall look to the common and forgotten man in India and seek to bring him relief and raise his standard of living. We shall continue our fight against the curse of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality, and shall especially try to help those who are economically or otherwise backward. Today millions lack food and clothing and houses, and many are on the verge of starvation. To meet this immediate need is an urgent and difficult task and we hope other countries will help us by sending food grains.

An equally urgent and vital task for us is to conquer the spirit of discord that is abroad in India. Out of mutual conflict we shall never build the house of India's freedom of which we have dreamt so long. All of us in this land have to live and work together, whatever political developments might take place. Hatred and violence will not alter this basic fact, nor will they stop the changes that are taking place in India.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

There has been much heated argument about sections and grouping in the Constituent Assembly. We are perfectly prepared to, and have accepted, the position of sitting in sections, which will consider the question of formation of groups.

I should like to make it clear on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that we do not look upon the Constituent Assembly as an arena for conflict or for the forcible imposition of one viewpoint over another. That would not be the way to build up a contented and United India. We seek agreed and integrated solutions with the largest measure of goodwill behind them.

We shall go to the Constituent Assembly with the fixed determination of finding a common basis for agreement on all controversial issues. And so, in spite of all that has happened and the hard words that have been said, we have kept the path of co-operation open, and we invite even those who differ from us to enter the Constituent Assembly as equals and partners with us with no binding commitments. It may well be that when we meet and face common tasks our present difficulties will fade away.

FORWARD TO SUCCESS

India is on the move and the old order passes. Too long have we been passive spectators of events, the play-things of others. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice. Let us all join in this mighty task and make of India, the pride of our heart, great among nations, foremost in the arts of peace and progress. The door is open and destiny beckons to all. There is no question of who wins and who loses, for we have to go forward and together as comrades and either all of us win or all go down together. But there is going to be no failure. We go forward to success, to independence and to the freedom and well-being of the four hundred millions of India.—JAI HIND.

Jawahar And Colleagues To Confer Daily

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (UPI): Members of the Interim Government met again yesterday in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's office in the Commonwealth Relations Department. It is understood that they will hold a conference every day.

As Pandit Nehru indicated at his first Press Conference after taking over office, it is further learnt, all members will share the responsibility in carrying out their collective programme.

Sir Shafaat To Take Charge Next Week

SIMLA, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, member for Education, Health and Arts, Interim Government, thanks his friends both in India and abroad for numerous telegrams and letters of sympathy and kind wishes addressed to him. Expressing his inability to reply to each of the communications individually he requests them to consider this message as acknowledgment.

Sir Shafaat, who has almost recovered expects to go down to Delhi early next week to take over charge of his office.

Merrell Meets Jawahar

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7, (API): Mr. George Merrell, American Commissioner and Mr. Sin, of the Chinese Commissioner's office, paid a courtesy call on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday.

Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Khan called on Pandit Nehru today.

VICEROY'S COURT CIRCULAR

The Viceroy invested Mr F. C. Bourne with insignia of K C S I. The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad had the honour of being invited to dinner.

TORIES PERTURBED AT NEHRU COMING TO POWER

LONDON, Sept. 7. (Reuter): Conservatives in London are perturbed at the serious situation in India, states the London correspondent of the Conservative "Yorkshire Post".

The correspondent adds: "The British Government, they feel, have made a dangerous mistake in entrusting power in the first all-Indian Government to one party, that of Pandit Nehru and his Congress followers. Britain, it is believed, should have persisted in her attempts to bring the main parties together".

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

PATNA, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member in Charge of Food in the Interim Government, has tendered his resignation from the Presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

The resignation will be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

Tories' Concern For Minorities

Butler Awaits India Debate In Commons

LONDON, Sept. 7. (Reuter): Mr. R. A. Butler, former Under Secretary of State for India, speaking at Halstead, Essex, tonight said that Government had promised time for debating the historic developments in India soon after the House met in October. This would be an occasion for constructive comment by the opposition whose present silence must not be taken to imply either a lack of interest or a docile desire to be dragged along by events. He did not doubt that the subject would also loom large at the Conservative Party's Blackpool conference.

"Implications of Government's and Viceroy's decision to entrust power to the Congress Party during the Interim period must and will be sedulously examined especially as they affect the position of the minorities," added Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler continued: "In particular it cannot be too strongly emphasised that there will be neither unity at home nor peace and tranquillity in India unless the ring is fairly held for the Constituent Assembly and unless there emerge from its deliberations proposals for Government at the Centre which are aggreable to and accepted by the major communities and which are fair to all interests. For the fulfilment of these conditions, steps which have been taken India during recent weeks and repercussions to which they have given rise are anything but favourable omens.

"No totalitarian telescoping of the original procedure laid down by the Cabinet Mission will be likely to produce just or lasting results."

Greek Pilot's Confession

BELGRADE, Sept. 7, (A.P.A.): Tanjug, the official Yugoslav News Agency, claimed to-day that the pilot of the Greek plane forced down inside Yugoslavia yesterday was carrying a military map of Yugoslavia and that he had admitted his flight was one of "provocative reconnaissance".

NEW LABOUR CODE FOR BOMBAY

Comprehensive Legislation To Regulate Industrial Relations

(From Our Special Representative)
POONA, Sept. 7.

A comprehensive piece of legislation to regulate the relations of employers and employees and to make provision for the settlement of industrial disputes has been gazetted by the Government of Bombay and will come up for consideration before the current session of the Legislative Assembly. The measure entitled the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and is intended to replace the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. The Bill contains 123 Sections and is divided into eighteen chapters. It seeks to fulfil the declared object of the Government by revising the whole Union Code. Even a small primary union containing 15 per cent of the employees of an undertaking is given a place and a function in the new scheme. Approved Unions will derive substantial advantages, including the right of inspecting any place where their members work, collecting union dues on the employees premises and legal aid at Government expense in important proceedings before the Labour Court and the Industrial Court. The Labour Courts themselves are an innovation and are intended to remove delay in the redress of grievances of workers with regard to disputes involving no substantial issues. Provision is also made for the setting up of Joint Committees of representatives of employers and employees—a device for establishing direct and continuous touch between the parties. The Industrial Court will not only continue, but is given a wider field for the exercise of its discretion. Provision is also made for the Government to set up a Court of Inquiry when the situation warrants and to maintain a record of conditions, conventions and usages, which is expected to prove useful as a guide to action.

SUHRAWARDY FOR CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, left for Calcutta by air this morning.

INDIANS' DEBACLE IN TOUR'S LAST FIXTURE

Team Skittled Out For 139: Last Six Wickets Fall For 27 Runs

(BY LEARIE CONSTANTINE)

SCARBOROUGH, Sept. 7 (Reuter) Indians, put in first to bat, had to struggle hard here while the hot sun baked the pitch, not fully recovered from a heavy rain earlier in the week.

In ten minutes over two hours, they were all out to the well-directed spin-attack by Sellers, Yorkshire's skipper, who captained the English side.

Howorth, who changed ends after the Indians had scored 70, had a deadly spell. He got the wickets of Sarwate, Modi and Gul Mahomed in three overs, without a run being scored off him, all the three wickets falling at 71.

The tourists never really recovered from this set back. After Sarwate's stay of 79 minutes had ended at 71, six more wickets fell in 50 minutes for 58 runs before lunch.

Sohoni and Hafeez, both hit hard for a while, but the innings was soon over after lunch. The Middlesex Captain, Robins, with one ball short of 11 overs, claimed half the wickets with his deceptive leg-breaks.

Some idea of the wicket can be gained from the fact that during the day, 16 wickts fell for 275 runs. Spin bowlers made full use of the drying wicket.

The last unbroken partnership of Smailes and Howorth may prove to be valuable.

The Indians travelled 400 miles overnight from Hastings and were accorded a civic reception here.

Amarnath is the captain in the absence of Pataudi and Merchant.

The last six wickets had fallen in half an hour for 27 runs.

Sohoni hit Howorth for a sixer and three boundaries before being brilliantly caught long on at 122.

HOME TEAM'S KNOCK

Former England Captain Wyatt and Northampton's opening batsman Brookes, began to reply to the opening attack of Amarnath and Banerjee and started briskly, with the first four overs producing 17 runs.

After staying just short of an hour for 16 out of 47 Brookes, playing back defenseively, was beaten by the pace of a ball from the pitch and, missing it, was also leg before. Wyatt stayed one and a quarter hour before being second out at 55.

The weather was so congenial that players had tea brought out to them on the pitch instead of retiring to the pavilion. On resumption the long spell of slow scoring was relieved by cover drive by Sellers off Hazare before he fell to Sarwate.

Sellers who wanted 36 for his second 1,000 runs in the season, stayed 45 minutes for 12 before playing hard. Middlesex Captain Robins was completely beaten at 73 while Nottinghamshire Captain Heane was bowled round his legs at 83. Half the side was out in just under two hours and then Donnelly was caught at the wicket at 95.

The seventh wicket pair, Smailes and Howorth, redeemed the early failures to some extent by adding 41 in the last half hour. At close of play, the English side were only three behind with four wickets standing.

THE SCORE BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad l.b.w. Robinson	26
Sarwate c Comber b Robins	24
Modi c Heane b Howorth	11
Hazare c Robinson b Howorth	1
Gul Mahomed c Donnelly b Howorth	0
Amarnath c Howorth b Robins	10
Hafeez st. Comber b Howorth	13
Sohoni c Donnelly b Robins	21
Banerjee c Wyat b Robins	4
Shinde c Sellers b Robins	10
Hindlekar not out	12
Extras	16
Total	139

Fall of wickets: 1 for 41; 2 for 71; 3 for 71; 4 for 71; 5 for 76; six for 92; 7 for 98; 8 for 122; 9 for 137.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mathews	4	1	8	0
Smailes	8	2	19	0
Howorth	19	7	38	1
Robinson	5	1	16	1
Robins	10.5	1	42	5

GOWER'S XI (First Innings)

Brookes l.b.w. Mankad	16
Wyat c Hazare b Shinde	28
Sellers b Sarwate	13
Robins b Mankad	1
Heane b Mankad	5
Donnelly c Hindlekar b Hazare	23
Smailes not out	10
Howorth not out	33
Extras	7
Total (for six wickets)	136

Fall of wickets: 1 for 47; 2 for 55; 3 for 68; 4 for 73; 5 for 83; 6 for 95.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarnath	6	0	14	0
Banarjee	2	0	10	0
Hazare	23	4	36	1
Mankad	26	7	53	3
Shinde	1	0	1	1
Sarwate	5	0	15	1

MAHATMA LONGS FOR DAYS OF KHILAFAT

Appeal To League Not To Think Any Indian Is Its Enemy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (API): Mahatma Gandhi opened his heart to the audience after prayers this evening on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity which has naturally been uppermost in his mind of late. He said it hurt him to hear the utterances of the Qaid-e-Azam and his lieutenants. They go on saying that they will take what they want by force and it makes him wonder where they are going to lead the Ship of State. Congress may have had reins of power come into their hands, but this has only increased their duties and responsibilities a hundredfold. While Congress was in the wilderness they were arrested, beaten and punished, even killed; but that is past history for the time being at any rate. Mahatma Gandhi, however, reminded the audience that if Congress had resorted to violence they would have fallen. The only true suffering is that which does not retaliate and it alone can bear fruit. Moreover, the 40 crores of India, that is, Village India, did not think in terms of violence. They were slaves. The violence to-day was in the hearts of a handful of townspeople. Mahatma Gandhi said that as a villager he became one with the ocean of Indian humanity and Congress has taken office for the sake of this suffering humanity.

DAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA

He then said how he had espoused the Hindu-Muslim cause long before he joined the Congress. Even as a boy at school he had many Muslim friends. He went to South Africa as a humble servant in charge of a case for Muslim friends of his brother. He went to South Africa to earn his living, but he soon put service first. He became a Coolie Barrister in order to serve his labourer friends there and he really served Hindus through Muslims whose employee he was. Hindu-Muslim unity had, therefore, become part of his very being. The memory of those days, Mahatma Gandhi said, was full of fragrance for him. Even to-day, although, alas! communal differences have raised their head there too, all were fighting as one for Indian rights. He recalled stalwart Muslims who had joined the Satyagraha movement especially Sheth Cachalia, now gone, who said he would rather die than remain a slave. He, therefore, wondered and was hurt when Qaid-e-Azam and his disciples called Hindus their enemies. He was not a Muslim but he claimed that Islam did not teach enmity to any man. If he was, as he believed, a true Hindu he was equally a good Christian and a good Sikh and a good Jain. No religion teaches man to kill fellow man because he holds different opinions or is of another religion and yet this was what was being done. No one can look upon another as his enemy unless he first becomes his own enemy

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

The Muslim League leaders talked of forcing the Congress and Hindus and even the British to yield to their demands. This surely was not the right way. He recalled with pride the days of the Khilafat and related the incident when the Ali Brothers wept tears of joy. Mahatma Gandhi was addressing a meeting of Hindus and said to them: "If you want to save a cow you must save the Khilafat, die for it if need be". This brought tears of joy to the eyes of the Ali Brothers. But what a sad change was there to-day! He longed for those days when Muslims and Hindus never did anything without consulting each other. What could he do to bring that state of affairs back again was the question that was worrying him all the time.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

Te made hoid to appeal to the League to cease to think in terms of any Indian as their enemy. He appealed to Englishmen too not to imagine that they could keep them apart. If they did they were disloyal to both India and Britain. Hindus and Muslims were all sons of the same soil, blood brothers who eat the same food, drink the same water and talk the same language. They have to live together. Qaid-e-Azam says all minorities will be safe in Pakistan. There is already Muslim Raj in Punjab and Bengal and Sind. But does it augur well for future peace if things happen in these provinces as promised. Do the Muslim League imagine they are going to keep Islam alive through the sword? If so they are much mistaken. The very word Islam means peace. And Mahatma Gandhi maintained that no religion worthy of the name could exist except on terms of peace.

THEY CALL ON MAHATMA.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7, (A. P. I.): Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, members of the Interim Government, called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also called on Mahatma Gandhi.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Previous Closing	36.40
Today's Opening	36.53
Difference	+13
Today's Closing	36.94
Difference	+54

Bombay Bill Will Affect 22 Lakhs Khatedars

Tenancy Amendment On Tapis: Dilemma For Landlords

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

When the Tenancy Amendment Act now before the Bombay Legislative Assembly becomes law—and it cannot now be long delayed—the landlords of Bombay Presidency will be faced with a difficult dilemma. Under the Act all tenants will become protected tenants unless the landlord applies to the Mamlatdar within one year for a declaration that the tenant does not fall into that category. But if he does apply and the Mamlatdar holds that the tenant in question is not protected he will be deemed to be a tenant on a ten years' lease.

But there is a handicap attached to the lease. In the case of a protected tenancy, the landlord can at least come back on the land if he is likely to cultivate it by himself while, in the other case, he is completely debarred for ten years at least. This is regarded by the landlords as a difficult choice amounting to something like putting a thumbscrew on them, not to apply to have the tenant declared not a protected tenant. And according to one report, there are as many as 22 lakhs of khatedars who will be affected by the Bill.

SERIES OF AMENDMENTS

Strenuous attempts were made to escape the horns of the dilemma or at least to mitigate in one way or another the effects of the provisions of the Bill by a series of amendments to the Bill moved in the Assembly this morning. But Mr. Morarji Desai who is ably piloting the Bill took up a strong stand against all such attempts. He said that there was no sense in arguing on grounds of absolute justice in this matter. What was fair or just to one section may not be fair or just to another. The Bill was manifestly for the protection of the tenants. That intention was not concealed from the landlords. They had a clear option and had only to consider the balance of convenience and make their own choice.

All amendments were negatived.

Baroda Police Vigilance Rewarded

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

Due to tense atmosphere curfew order is in force says a message from Baroda. The Baroda State has issued an order asking people to submit all weapons like knives and daggers to the State and their import or sale, even by merchants is banned otherwise strict action will be taken and house to house will be effected. Last night in Baroda, four suspects were arrested. Daggers were alleged to have been seized from their person.

The police 'bundobust' is good.

NEHRU URGING VICEROY TO OVERTHROW SIND MINISTRY

Hidayatullah Fears Of Congress Subordinating Freedom Of Provinces To It's Own Wishes

KARACHI, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): An apprehension that the Congress could not "hesitate to exercise their influence and subordinate the freedom of the provinces to their own wishes and use the Viceroy as an instrument to achieve that object", was expressed by the Sind Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, in a statement to the A. P. I. today.

The premier has issued this statement in reference to a Press report from Delhi today that Pandit Nehru has addressed a letter to the Viceroy on the Sind parliamentary affairs, drawing his attention to the development consequent on the resignation of the Sind Speaker, the attitude of the European members of the Sind Assembly and the part that the Governor is playing in the situation.

Mr. Ghulam Hussain pointed out that prominent members of the Coalition Party had also been expressing that the Governor was being influence through the Viceroy by Pandit Nehru.

Continuing, the Premier said: "If this is correct the apprehensions of the Muslim League are coming true. The Congress has been advocating a single Union Centre on the plea that the provinces will be left free and will practically be independent of the centre, under the new Constitution.

WHY PAKISTAN

"An assurance was also given by the Viceroy in the same respect, in his broadcast on the eve of the installation of the Interim Government. On the other hand, the Muslim League opposed a common centre on the ground that it would mean subordination of all the provinces, including the Muslim majority provinces of Sind, Bengal, Punjab, Frontier and Baluchistan, and therefore, press for a separate federation in the shape of Pakistan. If the report is true, it knocks the bottom out of the Congress 'Bona Fides'. It is obvious from this that the Congress will never hesitate to exercise their influence and subordinate the freedom of the provinces to their own wishes, and use the Viceroy as an instrument to achieve the object, whenever it suits them".

It is quite clear that the intervention of the Viceroy is being sought in order to over hrow the Muslim League ministry by alienating the sympathy of its supporters and to instal the Congress-Quislings Coalition ministry in Sind. The Muslim League would certainly take a warning from this, and the supporters of the Congress in India and outside would be disillusioned about the real intentions of the Congress. We are glad that the cat has come out of the bag so soon as that. We request the Viceroy not to be misled in this way", he concluded.

No Freedom For Five Sind Politicals

KARACHI, Sept. 7, (API): The Sind Government is not prepared to release five political prisoners convicted for violent crimes in 1942 said the Home Minister, Mir Ghulam Ali, replying to a question in the Sind Assembly today. The Minister said that they would be released only when they have completed their terms of sentences.

Replying to another question the Home Minister said that the deposits under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 had been demanded from our newspapers including the "Sansar Samachar"

After question hour, the House discussed the admissibility of an adjournment motion concerning the appointment of three new engineers. After the mover, Mr R. K. Sidhwa withdrew the motion the House adjourned till Tuesday, Sept 10, when the Speaker will be elected

SYED'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR

League Ministry Must Resign To Give Opportunity To Opposition

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (API): Mr. G. M. Syed, Leader of the Opposition in the Sind Legislative Assembly, in a letter to the Governor of Sind requests His Excellency to call on the Muslim League Ministry to resign, and "give an opportunity now to the Opposition to form a ministry and ensure full working of the constitutional machinery."

Mr. Syed says that the League Party's strength is now only 27, as against its original strength of 29. Even if the three Europeans support it, its strength will be 30, which is also the strength of the Opposition. 'Equality with Opposition' is no qualification on the basis of which a party should continue to function as government.

No-Confidence Motion Against Sipahimalani

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (API).—Three members of the Muslim League Assembly Party are understood to have given notice of a motion of no-confidence against Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, Deputy Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly.

Following the resignation of Speakership by Syed Miran Mohamed Shah yesterday, Miss Jethi Sipahimalani was also credited with the intention to resign, so as to be able to vote on the no-confidence motion against the Ministry on Septemper 11.

SIND TO ELECT SPEAKER ON SEPT. 10

KARACHI, Sept. 7 (API): The Governor of Sind has fixed September 10th for the election of the new Speaker of the Sind Assembly. Nominations for which will be received on September 9th.

Sind Ban Extended

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (API).—Orders placing a ban on carrying weapons for one month have been enforced in more districts in Sind. These districts include Sukkur, Dadu and Hyderabad.

Will Salt Industry Be Nationalised?

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (U.P.I.): Will the salt industry be the first to be nationalised under the new regime at the Centre, in order to meet the various difficulties which may arise in the wake of the abolition of the Salt Duty?

It is learnt that under Rule 8 of the Central Excise Rule (1944), the Salt Duty can be abolished in part or in whole without reference to the Legislature. But it is felt that the immediate abolition of the Duty, without taking adequate precautions for (1) maintaining the standard quality of salt to be offered for sale, (2) ensuring fixed price for this essential commodity, (3) making better arrangements for marketing and distribution of salt manufactured in India and also (4) making India self-sufficient in respect of her salt requirements, would not, as a matter of fact, ensure real relief to masses, which is Gandhiji's primary concern.

The United Press of India gathers that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is at present holding the portfolios of Finance as well as Commerce, in the absence of the members-designate to whom they have been allotted, has already had discussions with the Commissioner of Excise, Central Government, on the subject of the abolition of the Salt Duty, with special reference to its financial implications. The latter is understood to have suggested in his report that nationalisation of the salt industry was the only remedy which, while abolishing the Salt Duty, would provide for relief to the masses, undisturbed by the operations of middlemen, which account for nearly two-thirds of the price at which salt is sold at present.

The final decision about the abolition of the Salt Duty is likely to be taken very soon

MAMDOT CONTINUES WAR CRY

Asks Muslim Women To Learn To Give First Aid

LAHORE, Sept. 3. (A.P.I.): In the third of a series of appeals issued by him in connection with the Muslim League's Direct Action programme, Khan Iftikar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, to-day called upon Muslim women to learn first aid. It is not for you, he said, to go into the battle, but you must prepare yourselves now to protect and heal the war-scarred.

Reminding Muslim women of how they had fortified the determination of their men-folk during the general elections the appeal said: "To-day the period of preparation is over. Our leader has given the long-awaited sign for the final struggle in which we must either win or perish.

"The Muslim League once again appeals to the Muslim women of the Punjab. You can strengthen and inspire your men more than any outside propaganda or appeal can. By showing courage and self-reliance you can urge your men to a self sacrifice for which otherwise there might be reluctance. In your homes and by your influence you can build such a fibre in the men of Islam that they shall go through fire and battle for the survival of a war and life and culture of which you are the guardians.

"By social service, by precept, example and inspiration you must play a part in this struggle worthy of our traditions, and of our hopes in you."

In the other two appeals, the Khan had asked Muslim lawyers to go forth as "shock troops" into the countryside carrying the message of the League and to the Muslim students to stand resolute and prepared.

GRAND TREBLE FOR GWALIOR

Thin Attendance At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, September 7.

The attendance was thin at Poona when the programme for the third big meeting was decided. One hour before the start there was an unexpected and sharp downpour and this made the conditions underfoot unfavourable.

The feature of the day was a grand treble for the Maharaja of Gwalior who won off the reel the last three races and incidentally Chavan was astride them all. The most neglected Pay Master trounced the small fields in the Willingdon Cup. The winner made a slow beginning and the manner of his easy win definitely indicates great form.

Eighteen punters cashed the treble event and each ticket returned Rs. 1,879.

Following are the results of Poona Races, Third Day, Saturday, 7th September, 1946:

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Yousuf N Lalljee's BOSWELL 8-2 car, 7-9 Hassan Ali 1
Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 8-0 Shanker 2
Mr Ahmed Abbas' CARROTS 8-4 Hanumansingh 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's SQUIRT 8-11 Kansingh 4

Not run: Pay Out, Zindabad, Royal Prince, Bounty and Eastern Magic.

Won by: 3 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 111, Places Rs. 34, Rs. 41 and Rs. 63.

Trainer: Tajuddin.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. N E D Pandole's FIREFLY 8-7 J Raffaele 1
Mr David I Shohet's BELLEMERE 8-0 Soomersingh 2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's UZRA MUMTAZ 8-7 S Chavan 3
Mr Kelso's MISS RUTTY 8-0 S Kasbekar 4

Not run: Kamlesh Kumari, Pin-up-Girl, Torrent and Lotus

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Head, 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 42

Trainer: M Dhalla.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Miss G K Mamajiwalla's JAWAHIR 9-4 Kheemsingh 1
Mr R T Wandekar's TAP DANCE 7-11 Shaikh 2
Maharaja of Idar's PEAR HELEN 8-12 Brace 3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's JALTARANG 8-7 S Chavan 4

Not run: Mahableshwar and Nayan Tara.

Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 32 and Rs. 16

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Rajya Ratna M C Patel's DRAGON SEED 8-7 West 1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 8-7 Roberts 2
Mr P H Vaswani's GEETA RANI 8-0 Kasbekar 3
Mr B L Panjabi's ROYAL EXPRESS 8-7 P Khade 4

Not run: Damayanti, Alcovita, King's Dream, Grace, Fair Isle II, and Bronzewing.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 49 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 33

Trainer: K M Patel.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr K K Permanand's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 8-10 Fahad 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Muluk of Bhopal's KHALAF HAMIJ 8-2 car 9-5 Bhoorsingh 2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's RIN-TIN-TIN 9-0 Kasbekar 3
Mr Ebrahim Gasebe's MAHBUB SUBHI 9-4 Sumersingh 4

Not run: Two-Two-Tye, Mosaki Pasha, Competitor and Mahfudh Adnan.

Won by: Head, 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 3 minutes 6 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 50 and Rs. 27.

Trainer: Syed Fatah.

THE WILLINGDON CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 7-9 Mullsingh 1
Mr Baburao Patel's FILMINDIA 7-13 Eude 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 9-0 Raffaele 3
Mr F D Wadia's MALAKEH 8-8 Evans 4

Not run: Prince Saleem and Hurricane.

Won by: 4 lengths, 8 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 110. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 28 and Rs. 24

Trainer: E Mohomed.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 8-13 Chavan 1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ALIJAH 8-5 Roberts 2
Messrs. Hopes and Chandulal J Shah's SUNBATHING 8-5 Kheemsingh 3
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's REPARTEE 7-11 West 4

Not run: Haut Ton, Flying Pageant and Moot Law.

Won by: Neck, 3 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 47 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 9-5 Chavan 1
Mr Hope's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-12 car 8-5 Nasiruddin 2
Mr B R Gupta's WALDYE 8-8 Jones 3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-7 Roberts 4

Not run: Gold Flake, Mr. Colman, Lord Wavell, Yisir al Arab, Desert Gem, Star Brilliant and Amal al Shabab.

Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 58 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 18

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PASSION FLOWER 8-7 Chavan 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 7-11 P Khade 2
Maharaja of Idar's ELUSIVE 8-2 Brace 3
Major A M Heddle's NINOTCHKA 8-3 Raffaele 4

Not run: Beau Nash and Miss Gwalior.

Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 49 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 18 and Rs 23

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

Eighteen punters correctly solved the daily treble pool each getting Rs. 1,879.

GREEK PRINCE FOR ELIZABETH?

LONDON, Sept. 7, (Reuter): A report that the announcement of engagement of Princess Elizabeth, elder daughter of the King and Queen, and Prince Philip of Greece was confidently expected in circles close to the Royal Family, was published today in the London evening newspaper, the "Star".

Enquiry by "Reuter" in British Court circles, however, elicited the reply that nothing is known of any such impending engagement.

Prince Philip, it is stated, is one of Princess Elizabeth's circle of friends, but that is all.

The Princess will be 21 in April next, while Prince Philip, who is at present at Balmoral Castle on one of his visits to the Royal Family, is 23. He served in the British Navy during the war. He is son of the late Prince Andrew and Princess Alice (nice of Admiral Mountbatten) and a cousin of King George of the Hellenes.

REPORT DENIED.

The following statement was issued from Buckingham Palace this afternoon:

"It is authoritatively stated from Buckingham Palace that the report to the effect that Princess Elizabeth is engaged to be married to Prince Philip of Greece is not correct".

Let us talk it over—

Last week was a week of festivals with Id, Ganapati and Samvatsari coming upon each other's heels, followed up by a Sunday at the end.

It was truly a rare opportunity for us all to eat, drink and be merry. Even the capricious elements meant that we humans should make most of the holidays. The weather was simply ideal with the occasional sharp showers cooling the already tamed breezes and the skies lit up with not too bright a sun.

All was well in the kingdom of nature but something went terribly amiss in the world of man. Thousands flocked for prayers at the open maidans to commemorate the day of goodwill and peace; and hundreds brought to their homes for worship the little images of God Ganpati, the destroyer of all evil. But our hearts could not feel the warm glow of the festive occasions. There was a complete lack of the spirit of mirth and merry-making—not even did the streets display the gay, colourful buntings. Instead we came upon clusters of men in blue uniforms at every road crossing. To what a pass we have come to, that we should be required to celebrate our festivals under the protection of armed police and military pickets of foreigners!!

★ ★ ★

And yet could we protest against these measures? Indirectly we had asked for it. The bloody deeds of thousands of our fellowmen—otherwise law-abiding citizens like you and me in Calcutta were responsible for the "show of armed might" on the part of the people's government. More so because it is a people's government whose first responsibility is to preserve law and order. So that innocent citizens can follow their different faiths and still live in peace and plenty. Wasn't the callous disregard of this fundamental duty on the part of the Bengal Government which let loose law of the jungle in Calcutta for three full days? The shrewd politicians who know the technique of inflaming the minds of the masses always escape from the resultant dire consequences. It is the poor, defenceless, ignorant people who become the victims of the mutual hatred.

Eye-witness accounts and heart-rending stories are still pouring in from Calcutta where men were slaughtered and women as well as children were butchered in the most bea manner ever imagined. Bengal which had escaped death raining enemy air raids during the worst days of war was to pass through greater calamities than the war. Before the province had tided over the man-made famine of 1943, its people are made to reaping the harvest of communal hatred. And who have suffered the most during those trying times? The women, of course. In the months of hunger and privations they were forced to sell their honour. And in this fratricidal war though their numbers in dead may not be half so high as the men's, yet the agonies they went through knew no bounds. Before their very eyes, fathers, brothers and husbands were being slain and fire set to all their earthly belongings. And worst still the mothers were made to see angry flames consuming their children too. What a fate!

—*Leela.*

The most popular and most widely used means of communications in the United States is the telephone. Shown here is a long distance switchboard in a large city in the eastern section of the United States where thousands of calls are handled daily by a score of girls.

When The Wife Goes Shopping — With Hubby!

By Susheela Misra

"Slaves murmur to one another in their chains. They whisper what they think of their masters."

It was Leacock who made this statement. But he touched only one half of the truth when he said that—"In the same way, the generality of men, being enslaved by women, whisper, when in safety what they think." The other—and naturally the *better-half* of the truth is that women, being enslaved by men, ventilate their grievances when in safety. That is why you always hear husbands complaining to each other about their wives' 'leaking purses', and women wailing among themselves about their husbands 'tight fists.'

Husbands insinuate—"If the wife is ill, just mention within her hearing that a new stock of crepes, georgettes and tissue-silks has arrived at the local Sari Emporium and that the stock is selling off hot. She will get well in no time."

Wives retort—"If the husband is feigning illness, you just mention within his hearing that you intend to do a little bit of shopping. See if he doesn't recoup his health in time to accompany you for shopping—to check your extravagance of course—"

That is the worst of it. After days of pleadings, protests, silences and sulkings, you are given the bread-winner's permit to do a two-hours' shopping. But then you are not allowed to do it with your girl-friends because, you are told, "they enhance your extravagance." Watch the typical proceedings:—

Wife:—"Hem! Seeta says a new stock of saris has arrived at the Sari Paradise. May I go with her and just have a look at them?"

Husband:—"Oh dear! this is only the beginning of the month. You want to start scattering money away right from the outset? Let us wait and see how much can be set apart for your squandering."

Weapon no: 1 (pleadings, sweet requests etc.) falls flat.

Many days later, about the end of the month—;

Wife:—"I have saved some money. May I go to the shop now?"

Husband:—"But sweet, this is the fag end of the month. Very soon, the bills will start pouring in one after another. Let us dispose of them first and then we shall see about your shopping."

Weapon no: 2 (silence and sulking) futile.

A few days later, somewhere in the middle of the next month;

Wife:—"This is neither the very beginning nor the fag end of the month. Seeta has promised to pick me up on her way to the Emporium. I must go."

Weapon no: 3 and the last one (outburst of tears) is not ineffective.

Husband (relenting):—"All right, there, there, be quiet. I shall take you to the shop myself."

Wife (brightening up):—"Your kindness is beyond words. But why do you bother? I shall go with one of my friends. You can pick me up on your way back from the Club. That will suit me, and spare you the boredom."

Husband (cleverly) "Oh no, it is a pleasure once in a way. Be ready by 5 p.m. Do not take too long over your toilet."

There is no use arguing now. The prospect of going shopping with hubby throws the wet blanket on her temporary elation because it would mean a little hot scene before and after every purchase. Anyway, shopping with hubby is better than no shopping at all.

Evening 4-30 P.M.

Wife:—"Aren't you ready yet?"

Husband:—"Not at all. So there is *one* place and *one* engagement for which you can be ready and dressed in time, eh? Anyway, I can't get out in this heat so early. The barber must be coming. I must wait for him. It is ages since I had a hair-cut. What do you care about my appearance! People ask me if I am going to grow a girlish bob.—"

The barber arrives at 5-15 p.m, Wife is fretting; husband is making a show of hurrying with his toilet. At length when the couple gets into the car, it is 5-30 p.m.

Wife's face is beaming with joy. But then comes the dampening ultimatum. "Darling, once you get into these shops, you forget all sense of time. You imagine that eternity is before you. Don't try my patience so much. I shall give you one hour by the watch; fifteen minutes for each shop, you can visit four shops—which is more than enough for one day.

Wife:—"One hour is preposterous! I can't examine the stocks of even one shop in that time."

Arguments are again futile. Provoking the hubby would mean going back straight home without visiting a single shop. Anyway, an hour's shopping is better than no shopping at all.

The car has been stopped in front of the Sari Paradise. Wife's face beams at the sight of the dainty saris, matching blouse-pieces and shoes and hand-bags. Proportionately husband's face loses all lustre. The shop-mirrors reflect a number of happy feminine faces and longish men's faces. The shop is crowded with such couples. The beaming, smartly-dressed, suave young salesman of the shop greets her with alacrity—"Sister, come and see this latest design." The wife makes a dash at the latest design—"This is marvellous! The colour is simply lovely," she cries ecstatically. But the husband's sober voice from behind dispels the ecstasy, "Dear, I should say this design is grotesque. Anyway, you would look awful in that colour; it won't suit you one bit."

"Here s another latest fashion, sister", assures the salesman, "we have just sold forty of these to a raja-saheb." Wife finds it just to her taste—"How marvellous! This is just the design I have been dreaming of—"

The sober voice from behind brings her down from dreams to realities—"It is fit only for dreams. I wouldn't let you stir out in that fantastic sari. You call it a design!"

Nothing daunts the beaming salesman—"If you don't like it, sister, you have here quite a number of other varieties. Please select from these lovely Madrasi saris here. These are in the greatest demand these days. You must buy one of these. They are so durable too."

Wife—"Oh really! Why didn't you tell me so before? These saris are what I like best." The voice from the back again steadies her—"Wait, wait, they are selling these saris at double their prices here. You know our friend Raghu is going to Madras soon. You can get as many as you like through him. He will be able to get them at cost prices there."

Wife is almost on the verge of tears. But the undaunted salesman cheers her up—"Excuse me, I think this Benarsi mauve will suit your height and complexion ideally". Wife cheering up—"Yes, mauve is one of my favourite colours. What is the price?"

Husband butts in time—"Why not postpone that till we go to Benares next? You should see the selection there. You will have a much wider range to select from—

At this juncture, somebody butts in with a hearty "Hello". This is, of course, a long-lost classmate or friend of hubby's. The latter drawn his wife's attention with a loud "Dear, come and meet my oldest pal". After this introduction, the pals trial off into old stories about their pranks and escapades at school and college and so on.—After a lot of hand-shakes and affectionate reveries, they hit upon a brilliant programme for the evening. It is only 6 p.m. Why not go for the evening-show of some picture? After all they haven't seen a picture together for ages. That would be a splendid plan.

"What about it, darling? asks the hubby solicitously of his wife. "Bhabhi, I shall not take a no from you," says the friend. Surprisingly without a word of protest, the wife sweetly agrees to the request and smilingly gets into the car. The hubby is happy about the day's inexpensive shopping, and is extremely pleased with the wife's cheerful countenance in spite of her sore disappointment. It is indeed awfully sweet of her to conceal her disappointment and put on that sweet smile in front of the friend, although there might be an outburst after reaching home.

* * *

Not until they reach home after the picture does light dawn on the unsuspectingly happy husband's brains about the wife's unusual composure and infectious smile. A man from the Sari Paradise is waiting in the drawing-room with a bundle of saris and a modest bill for Rs. 500 only—the price of four silk saris,—Madrasi, Benarsi, and the two latest designs, of course!

Women's Page

NEW MARATHI BOOKS

I. N. A. Speaks

I.N.A. SPEAKS (INAER Series —2) pp. 147, (Rajkamal Publications, Delhi.

This book contains the statements of Maj. Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan, Col. Prem Kumar Sahgal, Col. G. S. Dhillon, Col. Burhanuddin, Majors Shingara Singh, Fateh Khan and Puran Singh (Nepalese), Caps. Jaswant Singh and Zaman Khan and Sepoy Nimbu, of the Azad Hind Fauj, in the General Courts Martial, A Foreword has been contributed by Shri S. A. Ayer, formerly Minister of Publicity and Propaganda in the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. The boow gives first hand factual statement of war conditions that prevailed in the East and of persons like the "Malayan Gandhi", General Mohan Singh and others. The book is a unique education in itself. Every Indian youth should have a copy of this book, which forms a supplement to the I.N.A. Defence speech by Shri Bhulabhai Desai that made history for all time and contributed in no small measure to the change of British policy towards India.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS, By Satyapati, M.A., Nishkam Press (Meerat U.P.).

These are essays on infancy, youth, old age and society, and their respective characteristics. The idea underlying the book seems to be that the old need not despair. They have the whole field of public service open to them. The style is dull and ponderous.

N. H. P.

Gujerat University

DRAFT OF A SCHEME FOR FOUNDING A UNIVERSITY IN GUJARAT, published by the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of taking steps to obtain a Charter for founding a University in Gujarat, has produced this report of 76 pages, after considering the question from every point of view, academic, financial, social, administrative and other Allied viewpoints. It will furnish useful and important material to those who have to work for achieving this object and act as a sure guide.

K.

A Forbidden Theme

"DECCAN COLLEGEAT." (In The Deccan College) By P. R. Lele.

This novel has a beguiling title. Even the story as it unfolds with the chance friendship of Raghunatn and Anand in the Deccan College and of Kashi and Varanashi in a girls school has, seemingly nothing sensational about it. It is almost homely. Ere the reader has gone through half the book, however, an undercurrent of eerie motif is discernible. For the love between the two boys and girls is something more than friendship: it is unnatural (as it is called) though not so rare. By a strange coincidence Raghunath marries Varanashi and Anand Kashi and the cast of the four is thrown together. Ever after marriage however, the two girls continue to love each other more than they do their respective husbands, and apparently the same is the case with the husbands too!

Its all too complicated and complex. But Mr. Lele has his tongue firmly in his cheek and goes on spinning his tale as if it was the most natural thing to do. There is not a single risque incident or even an improper paragraph to mar the polite, strictly bourgeoisie atmosphere. One wonders whether even the characters themselves are conscious of the mesalliance they have formed!

And yet homosexuality is written all over the novel. It is really too deep a psychological problem to be dismissed in the naive way Mr. Lele has done. The stark tragedy inherent in such an attachment was brought out in a most moving manner in that much-discussed book "The Well of Loneliness." The present novel is too flat and timid by comparison. Mr. Lele is however entitled to our congratulations for having dared to bring the subject into Marathi literature, even though it might be by the backdoor.

Introduction To Atom Age

"PARAMANUNCHYA YUGAT" (In the atom age) by A. Gokhale, Mangala Sahitya Prakashan, Poona 4, Price Rs. 2.

Marathi like other Indian languages is deficient in scientific literature. While the reasons of this are all too obvious, the lacuna must be made good as speedily as possible. It is not enough that suitable text books should be made available for the student. It is equally necessary that science should be made popular for the layman.

The present volume appropriately titled 'In the atom age" comprises of nine scientific fantasies based on the latest research. They range from vitamins to television and from the mosquito to the solar system. Every chapter is complete in itself and all are interesting instructive. Mr. Gokhale (who is at present in U. S. for higher research) combines the felicity of a writer with the facts of a scientist. All this makes the present volume an excellent introduction indeed to the atom age.

Among Stage Folk

"NATAK MANDALINCHYA BIHRADI" (Among stage folks—off stage) By P. R. Lele, Publishers K. B. Dhawale, Rs. 3.

Though the Marathi stage has fallen on evil days, mainly owing to the emergence of the talking screen, it has a virile tradition. A number of playwrights and actors like Kirloskar, Jogalekar, Gadkari and Bal-Gandharva—the last-named happily still amongst us—achieved heights of popularity which no screen idol can ever hope for. They were all of them individualists and have left behind them a rich legacy for the aspirant of the footlights.

Mr. Lele confesses in his introduction that he has been stage-mad ever since his school days. No wonder then that he came in close and intimate contact with the leading lights of the stage and in this book he has given us an insight into their life and work. Amusing reminiscences are mixed up with critical appreciations and this makes the book lively reading.

N. G. JOG.

Jai Hind!

"JAI HIND", By Chowdry Akbar Khan, President, Indian Workers' Association, 7 Millman Sy. London, W.C. 1.

This is a semi-drama in three Acts (pp. 19), anathematising imperialism and exploitation of the Eastern countries by white settlers, rubber planters, owners of tin mines and oil wells. There is an interesting imaginary conversation between Subhas Chandra Bose and a Japanese, and a speech on "Delhi is the goal" by the former. On the question of Pakistan, the author points out that U.S.A. went through a civil war to prevent the separation of the Southern States from the North; Yugoslavia put a check to the separatists tendencies of the Croats; Czechs dealt with Slovaks similarly: Egypt is demanding the Sudan back; the Arabs do not want Palestine to be split up into two Arab and Jewish States: Iran would not have Azerbaijan alienated from the parent land; nor the Iraqis and the Turks would possibly let the Kurds separate; Eire would not rest until Ulster is restored to her. The burden of the book is disclosed in the title.

The Song Celestial

THE LIGHTS OF BHAGAWAD GITA by Baij Nath Khanna, M.A. (Third Edition), published by S. Chand and Co., Fountain, Delhi. Price Rs. 2-4-0

Mr. Khanna has struck out a new path for pointing out the Universality of the Philosophy, preached by the Bhagwad Gita. The Dialogue between Shri Krishna and Arjun in the battlefield of Kurukshetra, is the last word in the propaganda of action for man. It preaches that the duty of man is to act, irrespective of the result of that action. Action alone sustains the world. Inaction destroys it. The principles enunciated in the Gita are of universal application, and to illustrate that position Mr. Khanna has quoted extensively from the writings of European and other poets and philosophers parallel passages, showing that a common thread is running between their beliefs and the beliefs set out in the Gita. He has quoted verses from the Holy Prophet of Islam. Incidentally it shows the wide and extensive reading of Mr. Khanna. Mr. Khanna thus states his object in writing thi book.

"An attempt is made to arrange great thoughts of different prophets, poets, philosophers, and writers, corresponding and parallel to the interest of the sacred verses of the celestial song, firstly to create interest in its study and secondly to foster a sense of brotherhood among followers of different creeds and make them feel that Truth is fundamentally one and is found in the sayings of all high-souled and inspired beings"

Mr. Khanna has eminently succeeded in achieving his object.

K.

ELLORA CAVES"
(Photo by Vasant Thite)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Happy Id Mubarak!

I am grateful to those of my Muslim Sisters and Brothers who have very kindly remembered to send me Id Greetings. I take this opportunity to reciprocate the same feelings to them and every one. May Id bring us nearer to each other, and may the Happiness which we experience on this occasion continue to remain with us always!

Happy Id Mubarak again!

THE LITTLE THING

A Chinaman who had been condemned to wear the cangue, or wooden collar. was seen by some of his friends.

"What have you been doing", they asked, "to deserve this?"

"Oh, nothing", he replied. "I only picked up an old piece of rope."

"And are you punished thus severely", they said, "for merely picking up an end of rope?"

"Well", answered the man, "the fact is that there happened to be a bullock tied to the other end."

★ ★ ★

THE OLD WITCH

This is a very exciting game. As many players as possible may join in, in fact the more the merrier!

One player is chosen to be the old witch, and the rest of the players all join hands. Now the witch pretends to stir her big cauldron (which as you know, is the big pot in which witches stir their potions). The rest of the players march backwards and forwards towards her, singing "Cross-patch, draw the latch. Do not cook, but spin."

The witch answers: "I shall cook and stir my pot and put one of you into it!"

She then jumps up and tries to catch one of the players who all run away from her. The one who is caught becomes the witch unless he or she has remembered to touch the witch's head before being caught. Once the witch's head has been touched, the player cannot be captured.

★ ★ ★

WILL NOT SPILL

Here is a trick that is not so hard as it sounds.

First of all, fill a tumbler brimful with water and get six rupees. Then, ask your friend if he or she thinks it possible to put the six rupees into the tumbler without making the water spill over. The trick seems impossible but, actually, after a little practice, it is quite simple.

Take the coins one by one and slide them across the rim of the tumbler until they hang over the water, then gently allow them to sink to the bottom.

You will find that you can do this without making a ripple, and even when all the rupees are in the glass, although the water rises above the rim, the water will not overflow.

★ ★ ★

MISTAKEN

Mary Brown, aged four, found a large tree stump in her garden. Rushing indoors, she said:

"Mummy there's a big bear in the garden."

Mummy: "It's very wicked to tell lies, dear, you must go to your room and ask God too forgive you."

Some time later Mummy goes up to Mary and says:

"Well, Mary, I hope you asked God to forgive you."

Mary: "Yes, Mummy, and God said It's quite all right, Miss Brown, I almost mistook it for a bear myself."

★ ★ ★

THE DRY PLATE

In the fly-leaf of a very dry book a wag penned these lines:

If there should be another flood,
For refuge hither fly;
Though all the world should be submerged,
This book would still be dry.

★ ★ ★

A SOLACE FOR WORRIES

Dear Dada,—You do not know how worried I feel: could you give me some solace?—Yours,

Gulbanoo Akhtarali(?)

We should make it a habit to throw small worries out of our minds. They are like gnat-bites. If we let them alone, they will not harm us, but if we scratch them, they may become poisonous. It is wise not to worry about small troubles. No person, after all,can be free from them!

★ ★ ★

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Marine Lines Balkan-iji-Bari celebrated their annual functions under

"FLUTE PLAYER"
(Photo by Suman Doshi)

the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi Khar Balkan-iji-Bari celebrated the Janmashtmi. Brother Shervak Bhojraj gave a talk on the life of Poet Rabindranath Tagore under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Students' Union at Santa Cruz, and he presided over the Janmashtmi celebrations arranged by the Kumarika and Stree Mandal at Vile Parle.

All boys and girls are welcome to join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be glad and feel proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Past And Present Of Indian Art—Pet Aversion Of Previous Regime—At The Mercy Of The Movement—Task Before Interim Government—Wanted Ministry Of Art—Aesthetics In Greater Bombay—Role Of Art In Festivals—Dance Recital Should Be Instructive

The installation, at New Delhi, of the Interim Government which is purely Indian in composition and character opens a brilliant chapter in the political history of modern India. With it have passed the reins of the Government of India in the hands of the accredited leaders of the people. The new executive, though functioning within the four corners of the existing constitution, is expected to carry on the day-to-day administration with greater efficiency and to the best advantage of the people and to undertake the difficult task of reconstruction and development in various spheres to which art should not be an exception.

Art Neglected

Art is a vital interest of the people and should be one of the primary concerns of the state; but it has been a pet aversion of those who have, so far, ruled over this artistic and art-producing country. The records of their regime will hardly show anything noteworthy about art beyond the establishment of a few art schools, archaeological department and broadcasting machinery. The educational and scientific progress made by the country during the period of its political subjugation cannot be overlooked, but the same does not compensate for the disruption of its artistic life and for its consequent creative-inactivity and economic impoverishment.

Having been neglected by the Government Indian arts had to rely for their survival, upon the voluntary efforts of associations and institutions which are springing up in an increasing number; and how have they fared under the auspices of the latter? Hereditary craftsmen and designers are groaning under the tyranny of the monstrous machine. The revivalistic movement has picked up painting only, but has left traditional painters to their lot. It has excluded sculpture and other arts from its scope. Modern architecture has driven a nail in the coffin of the indigenous architectural traditions. The talkie has dealt a violent blow to the stage; and then comes the age of "democratisation" of music and dance which is leading to the degradation of both

Achievements Of Saviours

Some of the revivalists and 'culture-architects who consider themselves as the torch-bearers of the so-called renaissance, have assumed the role of the patron-saints of India's artistic heritage, but the artists patronised by them are generally those who dislike thorough training and who pick up fragments of the skeletons of dance or music leaving its soul in charge of its hereditary custodians, and then masquerade as saviours of arts. To such artists and their patrons the high technique of dance or music is found to be antiquated and, therefore, inconsistent with the spirit of the modern age!

Art-sophisticated is the art-modernised of the cultural movement. It is also the principal article in the negotiations of international contacts carried on by culture-architects on behalf of but "without the sanction" of India; and it is generally the quality of art presented as classical to the foreign countries by some of the self-styled cultural plenipotentiaries. In the forum of international contacts the Indian culture is in danger of being underrated if it is represented by wrong men and material.

The cultural movement has been ostentatiously pioneered for the purposes of the promotion of art and culture, but if judged by the manner in which it is conducted it seems to be a conspiracy to overthrow the authority of hereditary exponents and life-time votaries of arts like dance and music and to hand over the field as a monopoly to their third and fourth generation half-baked pupils. The consequences of the growing disregard of hereditary masters are quite obvious. Dance and music which are provided by the new order of artists and which have, in recent years, emerged as "society arts" have fallen far below the original standards of their high technique.

That Was India

The Interim Government should put cultural regeneration as one of the main items on the programme of their work and should not leave it any longer, as a fashion of the "elite and elegant" of the art world. The task is stupendous but it should be undertaken in the hitherto neglected cultural interests of the people. The period of India's political subjugation is a period of her artistic black-out. Turning towards the past this period should be skipped over and the beginning should be made from the stage at which the country had lost its freedom. The link should be resumed at the point at which it was broken.

The medieval age was the second golden age of Indian arts and letters. It had, in particular, stimulated re-efflorescence of the country's poetic and music genius. Composer—musicians of the rank of Haridas, Soordas and Tansen had placed music on the height of 'kirttan', Dhruvapad and Dhamar singing. Dancers had formulated high standards of the various dance-schools. Painters had developed the technique of their art to the extreme height of refinement. Architects and sculptors had collaborated in building magnificent structures; and craftsmen had turned out beautiful handicrafts on a country-wide scale. Both in the North and South art was an outstanding expression in the mediaeval times

That was India in the immediate past, and India should again be that in future. Culture had, attained its full significance in art. Art has brought out and still enshrines the cultural synthesis which is a unique achievement of India. The present forms a depressing contrast to the past. It has made art a trivial aspect of life. Machine has driven craftsmen out of their legitimate field. Modern cultural movements have almost displaced hereditary exponents of arts from their privileged position.

For The Government

The Interim Government should come to the rescue of hereditary craftsmen as well as artists, and save cottage industries especially of the artistic nature and arts from the danger of extinction. The establishment of a separate department like a ministry of art and culture at the Centre will be the proper procedure to tackle the problem of arts and crafts and cultural regeneration subjects like folk art, architecture, industrial designing, archaeology, film and broadcasting should be centralised in this department. Provincial Governments should also organise their separate departments on similar lines.

Formulation of the high standards of Indian arts, extension of patronage particularly to the class of hereditary artists, education in and propagation of arts and allocation of artists in the social organisation should be among the functions of the central art department. The Government should secure the co-operation of accredited exponents and scholars of the various Indian arts and should appoint panels for working out schemes and for tendering advice to the art-department.

The Government should abolish the invidious distinctions of artists such as the trained and untrained They should reinstate the hereditary masters in their legitimate field and should extend, to them, the privilege of recognition as the builders of future India and of cultural ambassadorship in foreign countries. They should further encourage such masters to leave the records of the high techniques of their arts In the age of photography, movie and sound-recording art should not die with artists. The Interim Government should at the same time take steps to exercise some control over the organisation of exhibitions of Indian art and over the representation of Indian culture in Europe, America and other countries.

Master Plan For Bombay

Immediate preparation of a "Master Plan" is recommended by the development of Suburbs and Town Planning Panel of the Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Committee, in its report which was released at a Press Conference by the Mayor of Bombay on August 26. The Panel has suggested that the Master Plan should be prepared after a detailed survey of the conditions now prevailing as regards housing, open spaces etc. in the city and suburbs. The conditions are changing daily; but they should remain as they are to-day if Bombay is to be replanned and expanded.

The panel has laid special emphasis on the provision of recreation grounds and open spaces. The highly congested locality of Bhuleshwar gets an open space on the site of the old cathedral, but it is not able to use the same as such. The estate of the Byculla Club is likely to be lost as an open space to its locality "Smaller Bombay" continues to re-plan itself while the "Master Plan" continues to be in the stage of discussion and recommendation. Interim legislation to prevent indiscriminate development is suggested by the Panel. The Government should, therefore, pass it immediately and make it applicable to both the old city and the area covered by Greater Bombay.

A proposition of planning recently came up before the Government. It was in the form of a proposal made by the deputation of the film industry to the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, to increase the number of cinema houses in Bombay. The Government has appointed an Advisory Committee to assist the Police Commissioner in dealing with the applications for the erection of cinema houses. Rightly speaking, the location of cinema theatres and other places of amusement is an important point of planning; and it should be treated as an integral part of the "Master Plan."

The Panel has made an interesting suggestion that aesthetics should play a prominent part in the construction of buildings of every class so as to make the Greater Bombay area a region of attraction and beauty. But the beginning should be made by formulating definite standards of architecture. To be beautiful and attractive Greater Bombay should have beauty-spots and civic decorations and buildings of fine designs New Bombay will not fail to emerge as a beautiful metropolis if architects, sculptors and artists are invited to contribute their best to its design and planning.

Festivals Today

Music and dance were integral parts of some of the religious festivals of Hindus. Their purpose was to provide to the people a medium of devotion and not a means of entertainment. Their style and content were also peculiar to every occasion. Festivals are celebrated to-day, but little care is taken to select music or dance appropriate to each of them. On the contrary, it has been a fashion to foist, into religious festivals, secularised and sophisticated music and dance—the art which has no connection with them.

The birthday of Krishna is a popular festival. The music intended for it is rich, specialised in content and of the high "Kirttan" style, and the musicians who are able to render it with precision and in the spirit of devotion are still available. But the music with which the festival is celebrated by some of the music circles and cultural institutions does not differ much from the current concert hall type. Sometimes it is rendered in the style of light songs and "quawalis" and labelled as "kirttans".

Festivals are generally organised as social functions and "jalsas" with music and dance as a means of entertainment. some of them are now likely to lose their significance by providing a platform for political speeches. It is to be regretted that the politicians, who should have advised the people to celebrate festivals in a proper manner, should exploit the latter for the purposes of politics. It is essential to ensure the integrity of religious festivals at least in the interest of arts like dance and music.

Instructive Dance Recital

The Saraswat Cultural Centre is a progressive institution. Some of the programmes arranged by it bring to its members music and dance of high order. Among them should be mentioned the classical dances presented by Mr. U. S. Krishna Rao and his wife Shrimati Chandrabhaga Devi at the Blavatsky Lodge on August 12. Mr. Krishna Rao, though he is a first class first M.Sc. of the Mysore University, has taken to dance and has achieved distinction in it. He is gifted with the physique, versatility and grace of a dancer and has received full training in the Bharat Natya and Kathakali techniques, Shrimati Chandrabhaga Devi is an equally able and accomplished artiste.

The dances rendered by the couple were in the Bharat Natya and Kathakali techniques. The programme started with "Alarippu" and "Purupad" and ended with "Nalanam Adivar". Between them were interesting items like "Tillana" and "The Boat Man" by Krishna Rao and "Mohini Atam" by Chandrabhaga Devi. The introductory talk was an instructive part of the programme. Mr. Krishna Rao briefly explained in it the theories of dance and demonstrated important "abhinayas". Every dance-recital should be preceded by such a talk.

A LANDSCAPE by V. D. Bhagat G.D. (Art), Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Calendar Of Shame

SUNDAY, September 1: Outbreak of communal rioting in Bombay. Fifty killed and 200 injured, police opened fire four times to prevent looting, place of worship attacked (Rioting also reported in Quetta, five killed, fourteen injured, shops looted and burnt).

MONDAY, September 2: Bombay death roll reaches seventy, looting and stray cases of stabbing continue, police fire several times, troops called in, curfew imposed, several cases of arson. (Rioting and stabbing cases reported from Allahabad, tension in Ahmedabad).

TUESDAY, September 3: Rioting spreads in Bombay, death roll now hundred, injured nearly 400, pitched battles between hostile crowds, attempts to set fire to places of worship of both communities, trouble spreads to working class area, bad characters rounded up total thousand, police party attacked, fire opened several times, curfew area extended. (Panic in Bangalore; Rioting in Nasik, three killed; Curfew in Baroda; Section 144 in Amraoti).

WEDNESDAY, September 4: Rioting continues in Bombay with cases of stabbing, arson, looting, despite police and military; total deaths 146, injured nearly 500, restaurants gutted and looted, school burnt, temple and mosque attacked and damaged.

THURSDAY, September 5: Total deaths from rioting 200, injured 600, bad characters arrested 1,800 women among victims of rioting. No improvement in situation. (Recrudescence of trouble in Calcutta, several stabbing cases).

FRIDAY, September 6: General situation 'easier', Total deaths 216, injured 634, stray assaults continue in mill area.

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Lest We Entirely Lose Faith In Humanity

CALCUTTA: Against the background of savagery in Calcutta there were many acts of kindness by people of all communities.

A Hindu family was saved by the women members of a Muslim family when they were about to be attacked by hooligans armed with the iron bars, daggers and other weapons.

The Muslim women set aside their purdahs, appeared before the bloodthirsty mob determined to kill and plunder, and said: "If you mean to touch them, you must kill us first" The mob melted away without harming anybody or looting anything.

A Muslim family of 25 persons, living in a Hindu majority zone, was saved by some neighbours. On the third day of the Great Killing a mob was marching upon a house on the banks of Toll's Nullah and the neighbours rushed to the rescue of the imprisoned family. They were taken to a boat on the canal and ferried across.—"The Statesman".

KARACHI: Impressive scenes of communal harmony were witnessed at Sukkur where in commemoration of Idul-Fitr, the Muslim members of the Inter-Communal Peace Brigade invited leading Hindus to a large-scale At Home.....

POONA: The small town of Nipani in Belgaum district witnessed a unique ceremony when the Congress Flag was hoisted in the Gandhi Square by a Muslim in the presence of members of all communities and parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League. The flag was purchased by the Muslims of Nipani.....A few days previous to this the Congress flag flying in the Gandhi Square was alleged to have been removed by some Muslims during a procession in celebration of a Muslim festival. This created a tense situation in the town. The flag was later reported to have been found in the premises of a Muslim. So the Muslims of Nipani contributed and volunteered to replace the flag. Speaking on the occasion Mr. Patel, a prominent local Muslim leader, expressed regret at the unhappy incident and exhorted the Hindus and Muslims to live in a friendly and fraternal manner.....Gaibi Haji Ahmed Bagwan, Vice-President of the local Muslim League, also exhorted the Hindus and Muslims to live together amicably.

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I And You Are Guilty!

So the ominous bell that tolled in Calcutta was, indeed, tolling for us, too. The horror has come to Bombay and once again we are in the midst of serious rioting.

Communal riots are a permanent feature of Bombay's calendar of events. During my eleven years' stay in this city this is perhaps the ninth or tenth riot I am experiencing. Nor is this the most vicious in the recorded history of Bombay. There have been one or two riots even more diabolical than this.

But there is this difference. The horrible happenings of Calcutta have provided grim foretaste of the bestiality to which we might descend but for the greater vigilance of police and military in Bombay. To old communal bitterness and animosity has been added not only the acute political tension created by the League's Direct Action threat against the Interim Government, but also a general degradation of our social morality, the dangerous loosening of civilized rsetraints, and the re-assertion of the 'Beast in Man'. And this, in Bombay as in Calcutta, applies with equal force to a large number of followers of both the communities.

Yes, I and you....and you....AND YOU!....too many of us....have been guilty of the abetment of murder by silent and cowardly acquiescence if not by deliberate co-operation with the killers.

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The Goonda--Is He Human?

To kill a man in a rage of anger, or out of jealousy, or for money—all such motives for murder are reprehensible. But at least they are understandable in the context of familiar human weaknesses which are the psychological hangover of his uncivilized, barbaric past.

But how to explain the motives of a man who goes about with a dagger or knife in his sleeve with intent to kill not any one in particular but just to kill, who sneaks up from behind you and thrusts the sharp lethal blade between your shoulders and then slithers into a bye-lane to look for another victim. There is neither heat nor hatred, neither anger nor passion, neither vendetta nor money, involved. In nine cases out of ten the Goonda has never before set eyes on his victim, in nine cases out of ten the victim is too poor to be robbed, in nine cases out of ten he is too ignorant and mild and politically naive to have ever provoked any one by the expression of his communal views. He is some poor milkman or bread-seller or hawker or beggar, some petty shopkeeper or mill-worker, out on some innocent errand.

And in a moment he lies on the pavement in a pool of his own blood, stabbed in the back. And as the blood spurts out of his gaping wound and the last breath departs from his body, he might well wonder in what way his death had helped to establish or to prevent Pakistan, in what way his death had contributed to the happiness of the Hindus or the glory of the Muslims.

The Bombay Goonda (or Mawali) has sometimes been compared to the Chicago gangster. But that suave and sophisticated gunman is a practical person who kills, when necessary, for the sake of large sums of money. The Bombay Goonda, during the riots, rarely kills for money. Generally he has an "Art For Art's Sake" attitude to this business of stabbing.

What turns a human being into a Goonda? Poverty? Bad upbringing? The temptations of a big city? The immoral, acquisitive atmosphere of a capitalist society based on exploitation which convinces the uninformed under-dog that crime is the only means of grabbing the good things of life? Frustration in sex creating and sustaining violent complexes? Unhygienic conditions of living? Lack of educaton? Or all these combined? Or something else altogether?

Whatever the reason, it is the duty of a civilized government not only to protect society from such dangerously violent persons but also to investigate, diagnose and then prevent at source the causes of the breeding of such types.

For decades the Mawali and the Goonda have been a standing disgrace and menace to the city of Bombay. Even in normal times their activities are nefarious enough—thousands of petty traders and peaceful citizens live in perpetual dread of the respective 'Dada' of their locality. At the time of a riot their vicious grip extends all over the city and every one of the two million population is every moment in danger of being stabbed.

It is not that the Goonda works underground and cannot be traced. He is known to his Section police as well as to the residents of his locality. He operates the black market in cinema tickets, he runs gambling establishments, he can be seen playing cards with his cronies in a hundred fixed and known spots in Bombay, he extorts money from shopkeepers at the point of the knife, he can be hired to beat up someone, to kidnap a woman, to set fire to a house, to provide blacklegs or to kill Labour agitators. In some cases at least he owns a car and lives in style. His business operations range from straight blackmail to politics of the shady variety. He is known to all. But few have the courage to bring him to book. Most of us are afraid of him, some find him useful (for breaking a strike or casting bogus votes), others take him for granted as an unfortunate but permanent feature of the Bombay landscape.

It is always AFTER a riot has started, and never BEFORE, that the Police decide to round up the Goondas and other bad characters. But once the mischief is done, the riot gathers its own momentum, and fanaticism and blood lust attract a number of amateur Goondas to carry on the fell work.

It is communal bitterness PLUS Goondaism that makes Bombay riots so complicated and difficult to suppress. The curfew and Section 144 and rounding up of known bad characters only scrape at the surface of the problem. The Congress Ministry of Bombay will have to enlist the services of psychologists and sociologists, besides crime experts, to free this city from the perpetual terror of Goondaism.

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Who Encourages Goondas?

A psychologist should be able to explain this phenomenon better. But I think that most of us city-dwellers, being ourselves weak and meek, have a sneaking tendency to depend on the Goondas for the political 'rough house' work that we are unable to do ourselves. There are a lot of those who pay lip service to the Gandhian ideal of Ahimsa and then pay (or at least praise) the Goonda for stabbing their political or communal rivals! It will no doubt shock and pain Gandhiji but it is a fact that some stabbing and stone-throwing attacks are made by Goondas shouting, "Gandhiji-ki-Jai." Ask a Goonda around Girgaum what the whole trouble is about and he will tell you that as a good Hindu he is defending the newly established "Gandhi Raj"!! (Conversely, of course, there are cases of "Allah O Akbar" being the battle cry of Goondas whose entire code of life is the negation of all that Islam stands for).

I think most of us in Bombay have been guilty of encouraging the Goondas on one occasion or another.

In times of communal riot, the Hindu fanatics and Muslim fanatics naturally encourage, finance and defend the Goondas of their respective communities, who pass as Hindu VEERS or Muslim MUJAHIDS.

In August 1942, the same Goondas were very much mixed up with the sabotage work (e.g. burning of vehicles) being carried on by genuine political saboteurs and revolutionaries. I think we (and I do not exclude myself) committed a dangerous mistake in allowing the Goonda to infect our national movement and allowing him to operate under the cloak of revolution. Again in the days of the R.I.N. strike we forgot that a Goonda is no less a Goonda because he burns not private property but military vehicles, or because he loots a European firm on Hornby Road and not an Indian firm on Kalbadevi Road.

The unscrupulous among the capitalists have, of course, been regularly hiring the Goondas to break strikes—or to break the heads of strike leaders and communists! It is a matter of grim irony that the same Goondas who attacked the Communist Party Headquarters were praised by the Communists a few months later, when they took part in the disturbances in connection with R.I.N. strike!

Yes, I think all of us—Hindu Sabhaites or Leaguers, Congressmen or Communists, Socialists or capitalists, have been guilty at one time or another of conniving at Goodaism. That is the danger of using unorganised violence as a political weapon. It becomes undistinguishable from 'violence for its' own sake and recoils like a boomerang.

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When I said 'I and you' are guilty, it was not merely because we tolerate or connive at Goondaism when it suits our particular political prejudices and passions. As in Calcutta, so in Bombay, there have been too many cases in which the non-Goondas, the so-called peaceful citizens of the working class or the middle class, have demonstrated a spirit of unholy sadism by enjoying, laughing at and cheering the stabbing and beating and torture and murder of the members of the opposite community. .....But the greater horror is not the killing but the fact that a large number of normal citizens enjoy, and approve of, these killings and do precious little to prevent them. Therein lies the shame of Bombay, the shame of Hindus and Muslims, the shame of Indians, of Humanity itself.

Of course, there are a few shining cases in which the members of one community have risked their lives to save their friends or acquaintance (or even strangers) of the other community. I know a Muslim neighbour whose family is eating only one meal a day because he has given shelter to four Hindu acquaintances; then there is the young Hindu who has given shelter to a Muslim family; another Hindu who saved a poor Muslim from being lynched by a Hindu mob; another Muslim who placed his car at the disposal of a relief organization to transport Hindu families to safety....Here and there, including the area where I live, there are joint Defence Committees and Peace Patrols of both Hindus and Muslims, and in the watches of the night young Hindus and Muslims stand guard in front of our building and speak in the hushed tones of disillusioned, embittered but not yet entirely hopeless youth about the tragedy and shame of what is happening in their city and their country.....

But for that, it would be better for us to commit suicide. For life without mercy and goodwill and humanity is not Life but Death.

IF GOVT. GAZETTE TOLD THE TRUTH

Whereas His Majesty the King Emperor of India has been advised by his Ministers to the effect that the vast mass of his Indian subjects have demonstrated unequivocally their determination to be free of the yoke of the British imperialism and have no desire to continue to be ruled by His Majesty or in the name of His Majesty or by the Viceroy or others appointed by His Majesty,

Whereas His Majesty's Government has entirely failed to suppress the Indian National Congress after several decades of oppression and the party has on the contrary grown in prestige and popularity and truly represents the freedom aspirations of the people of India,

Whereas a certain band of criminals who, in numerous occasions, have been proved guilty of a number of political offences ranging from sedition to incitement to violence, and are all hardened and unrepentant, having spent many years of their lives in His Majesty's prisons, have unfortunately established their claim to represent the people of India in elections held by His Majesty's Government,

Whereas His Majesty can no longer resist the claims of this band of seditionists and criminals to hold the reigns of office,

Whereas it is the axiom of His Majesty's Government's policy to seek a compromise when the other alternative is the complete and immediate liquidation of the empire,

His Majestry, as the first reluctant step towards the transfer of power to Indians, has been graciously pleased to appoint the following who have been nominated by the said Indian National Congress and willy nilly accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy, to be members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, subject to the understanding arrived at with the said Congress that these members will function as a Cabinet with full powers without the interference of the Viceroy.....

Humorous Skit

Oh, You Bombayites!

By K. R. Sundar Rajan

There is something grand, almost pathetically grand, about all the illusions people outside Bombay nurture about this disillusioning metropolis.

Speaking for myself, I fondly looked forward to the day when I would stretch myself on the Marine Drive with the nimble waves playing hide-and-seek with my legs or roam about in the luscious, myrrh-laden rendezvous about Malabar Hill or gaze at the Taj Mahal Hotel while nestling dreamily under the historic arches of the Gateway of India. I looked forward to turn shyly away from veiled (and voiled) Kashmir beauties flitting about, like ambassadors from some angelic land, on the colourful by-lanes of Kalbadevi or Santa Cruz--Such are the magic effect of those place-names!

Jogeshwari! What did I think of when I heard this name for the first time? It is something I detest to confess now. I thought of winding roads, carpeted with flowers, criss-crossing under green hills and swaying rustic women selling you bananas, cucumbers, apricots, cherries and ripe, red tomatoes with eloquent eyes. Never did I dream that Kalbadevi—may its tribe decrease and eventually vanish—would be an immensely magnified marketplace, reeking with over-ripe *musumbis*, replete with aged mosquitoes and freedom-loving pups, goats and buffaloes that love man more than he loves himself. And when I paid my maiden visit to Matunga, I was cowed into literal numbness by the cacophony of noises. The *vadas* and *dosas*, treated with cursory respect in their home-town, had been boosted to gradiose proportions and enthroned on the highest culinary *gadis*. I found wide-eyed Guzeratis and their envious antagonists, the Maharashtrians, pouncing on imaginary sambar pools, breathing passionate defiance at their competitors like the mythological bull.

Speaking of my contemporaries of Guzerat, who abound in this city in such large numbers, I must confess that they are a remarkable lot. Like King Midas they want everything they touch to turn into gold but unlike King Midas they seem to succeed inexplicably. Inflation is in their blood. In the share bazaar, in the cotton exchange, in every sanctuary where money can be tapped like toddy, they swarm in their long coats, chirping like animated birds while pan-juice trickles down from their lips like leakage from a cycle lamp. I admire their fanatical simplicity of dress; poor or rich, share bazaar or cotton exchange, retail or whole sale, six digits or seven, the Guzerati must wear his long, long coat; he should invest eight annas daily in Benares pan (it is an investment which pays dividends in rouged teeth); he accosts his comrades with a muffled 'Kemcho.' He hates the English language though he deals in English goods. After all, the British are quitting while we have somehow or other to get our sterling balances.

I like the Maharashtrian no less, though he hates my clan. He has none of the Guzerati's flair for minting currency. I never, in all my sojourn in this mythical metropolis, encountered a son of Maharashtra mouthing the terminology of the share market. Not for him is the congestion of Dalal Street. He seeks the wide open spaces of the General Post Office or the telephone exchange. He likes to match his intellect with the stenographic multitudes from the South. There is something of the great Shivaji in him—that fighting, sword-and-sabre spirit. There is no terror the type-writing minions of Malabar fear so much as the confident Maharashtrian competitor. One day he hopes to push the Madrassis en masse from Ballard Estate, if necessary into the beckoning sea.

Speaking of the 'beckoning sea' I naturally turn to muse on the men and women of Marine Drive—my friends the Parsis, who form a compact community of Marine Drive-lovers. I do not insinuate that all Parsis live on Queens Road or round about the Oval. Somehow, by an unwritten law, they have acquired complete occupation rights over the wide pavements stretching from Chowpatty to the Museum. On evenings—especially Sunday evenings—they empty themselves—men, women and children—on the Marine Drive like an invading army of super-civilisation. I love to hear the voice of their women—the *miawun, miawun* refrain is so enthralling and soul-satisfying.

I really think that the Guzerati of the Parsis is an improvement on the original. It has got the twang of Persian-perhaps inherited from their homeland—and the tinkle of Malayalam. The Parsis, I find, are ever impelled by a laudable herd instinct. They move about in hilarious flocks, they think in mass, they isolate themselves into cohesive pens of prohibition-baiters and Mahaluxmi-lovers.

Let me pay tribute to some characteristics which all of you Bombayites share with one another ungrudgingly. Your passion for popayas and sugar-cane-juice is something heartwarming. How your eyes—Gujerati, Marathi and Parsi—gleam when the Bhayya—he is next only to the South Indian in his affinity for Bombay—crushes the anaemic sugar cane sprouts, baring his pan-blessed gums satisfyingly. Next comes your Juhu-madness. We strangers to Bombay used to associate Juhu with the seductive charms of a Californian beach. When the Associated Press spoke of Gandhiji walking down Juhu sea-shore, our hearts beat faster a thousand times. Is it a far-flung vista of rolling white sands? Do the foamy waves kiss the bashful mermaids lingering on the shores? —we mused.

When I really went there *via* soul-killing Santa Cruz, the first chapter in a fast-moving saga was my collision with a gargantuan damsel who was munching cashewnuts, peeling bananas, smacking her lips over some 'oosal' and supporting on her arms a freshly ripped 'nariyal'—all at the same time. This trouble over, I moved to the water front. And what did I see? Any of those legendary waves? None. The Juhu sea was placid like the Mafatlal Swimming Pool. It was black—like a back-water. Were the sands rolling? They lay glum and gloomy under a riot of banana skins, discarded potatoes and half-eaten bajjays. Disillusioned I turned back —and saw a milling crowd of open-air eaters.

Thus I come to your third virtue fondness for lunching and dining and lip-smacking on the breezy streets. This is an amazing aquisition of yours. You dispense—I am dressing myself to the three sides of the Bombay triangle—with the encumbrances of a dinner-table, a wash-basin and a towel. Rain or shine, traffic or no traffic, you stand stoically before the improvised 'cafes', gently clutch at the plates, fork the bajia or masala-smeared popaya chunks, place them on the tongue and push them in with a robust smack of the lips that would shame, when done in unison, all the din of Marine Drive on a Sunday evening. No other people are so much at ease in trams and buses than the Bombayites—I would call them the 'munchologists' par excellence. The inimitable Gujerati has perfected this trait. Like the Parsi or the Maharashtrian, he not only dines and sups in the open but uses his overflowing coat as a napkin.

Anti-isolationism is the very life-breath of Bombayites. Tremendously unselfish, cosmopolitan and creative, they find books in brooks, sermons in stones—and man-sions in man-holes. The technique of squeezing they have developed, in a masterly fashion which even the Bengali Babus of Calcutta cannot defeat. Driven by a desire to utilise every inch of the soil, like the Javanese agriculturist, the Bombayite has made cosy residential villas of lumber rooms beneath stair cases, shaggy, little balconies and verandahs narrow like a footpath. Overnight they have blossomed into 'my flats' and 'my homes', infested by the barrel-chested male member and his much-daughtered queen bee. I have visited lots of these warm retreats and been impressed with the great powers for adaptability the inhabitants exhibit to a remarkable degree.

Once I wandered into the 'home' of a Gujerati friend of mine to find him, his wife and child huddled up behind an improvised partition. And what do you think the partition was made of? In the middle of a 10-by-6 room a pink-and-blue saree was stretched dividing the area into two apartments. I asked my optimistic friend how the beastly arrangement could work. "Oh," he explained nonchalantly, "it has been working marvellously for five years now. When we want more space we just pull down the 'partition' by mutual consent!"

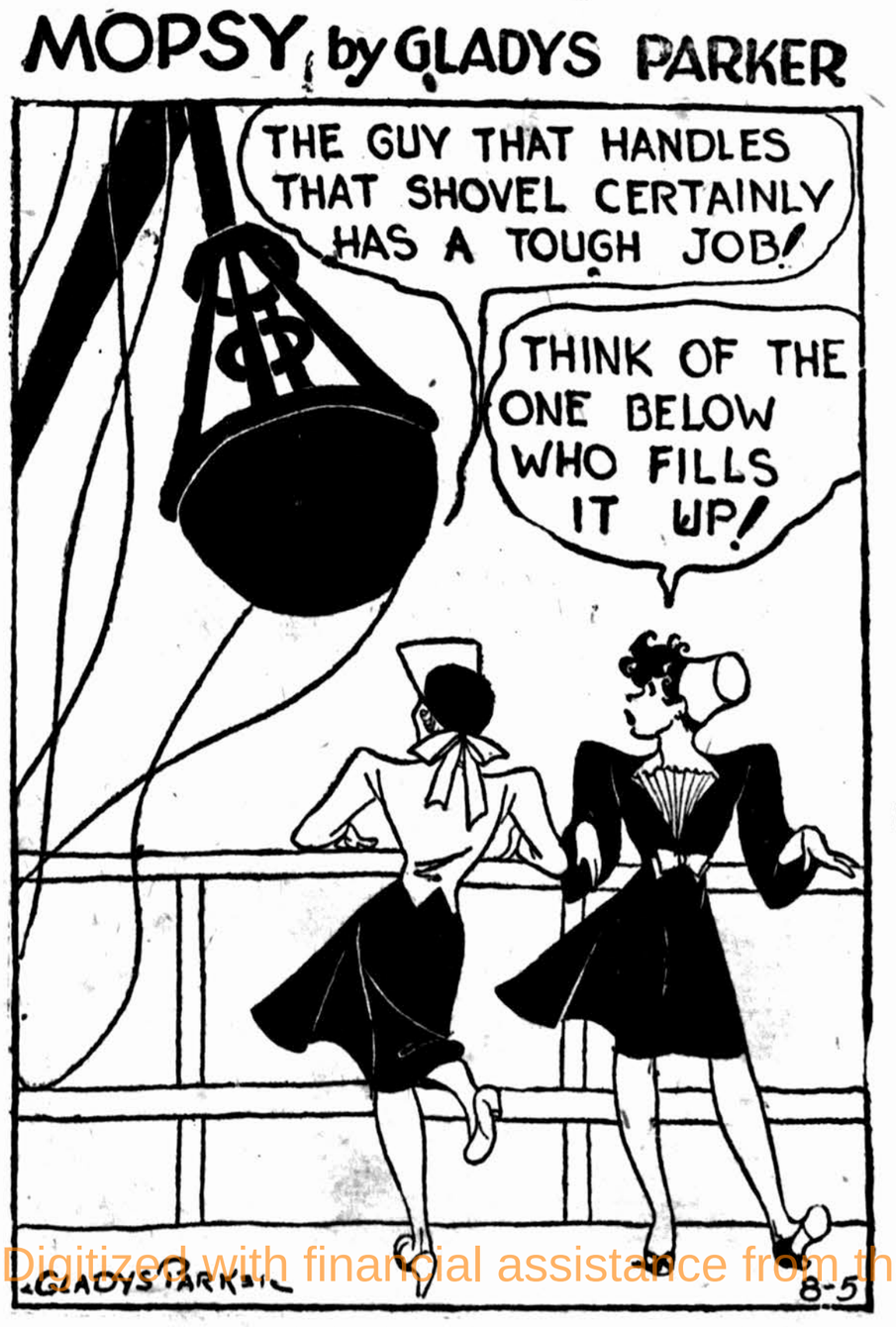
As I left the hideous punishment-den, he remarked without a trace of bitterness, "You see, I have rather become acclimatised to this sort of thing. My 'landlord', who lives in the same 'flat' with me, is quite an amicable chap and would not like to part with me. In fact, I would prefer to stay on here than go anywhere." He ended up his monstrous summation with an invitation to attend the birthday "celebrations" of his child!

I do not say that all of you Bombayites are enamoured of this sort of existence. I know full well that there are those of you who would pay a couple of hundred rupees for a room in Churchgate "with bath attached." Now, this phrase, which I have put within quotations, is really amusing. Your landlords are such benevolent creatures that they are prepared to rent out for two hundred chips not only a room but provide you with facilities for bathing! All just for Rs. 200. As my colleague living opposite the Oval says, "You can bathe whenever you like!" I am glad you Bombayites do not pay any bath-tax. You just bathe whenever you like.

Your land-lords should carry many laurels judged from the way they are behaving. Simply grrrrr.... and! Even a Congress ministry could not cope with the speed they exact pugrees. Their law seems to be—The smaller the room the larger the pugree. Whenever I harp on the disgusting theme of 'no accommodation', I am sharply reminded that there are rooms and rooms in Bombay awaiting occupation—if only you condescend to pay the pre-occupation-tax to the land lord. In no other city is the road to accommodation paved with such easy formulae.

I could go on like this unfolding unending facets of character and virtue. Volumes could be written on the untouched aspects of your vada-mania, Juhu-mania and Marine-Drive-mania. The street-corner pentangulars of your children evoke many a poetic strain in me. I wish I could linger behind your jostling queues at bus-stands, theatres and public conveniences. My mental camera has recorded many unique shots of metropolitan life--of the tough Goans who wear warm clothing in April, of the highly advanced black-market philosophies, of the unpredictable tactics of your rainy weather when the heavens alternately pour down their liquid wrath or send the bright sun shining, of the weather forecasts in your screaming papers which never come true, of your columnists who write as they please, of many, many things. I wish I could do all this but.....

Oh! You Bombayites.


MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
THE GUY THAT HANDLES THAT SHOVEL CERTAINLY HAS A TOUGH JOB!
THINK OF THE ONE BELOW WHO FILLS IT UP!
GLADYS PARKER
8-5

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Boatboy

Photo
Shantilal R. Jhaveri.

House In Srinagar

Photo—I.P.F.

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